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FAIR."
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The Chicago Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1877.

Complete Confirmation of the Report of Its Downfall.

KARS.

The Fortress Taken After a Tremendous and Prolonged Struggle.

A Spirited but Fruitless Defense Maintained by the Turks.

Magnificent Bravery Displayed by the Russians in the Attack.

To be had of all Wine Merchants, Grocers, Drug-gists, and Mineral Water Dealers throughout the United Flight of the Garrison After the Last Stand Had Been

> Their Pursuit and Recapture by the Victorious Russians.

> Immense Quantities of Cannon, Stores, Etc., Secured by the Conquerors.

The Proposed Election Inquiry Sharply Debated in the French Senate.

Vote Taken Exposing the Weakness of the Present Ministry.

KARS CAPTURED.

MELIKOFF MOVES IN.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—A special dispatch dated Verau-Kaleh, Sunday evening, says the fortress and city of Kars, with 300 cannon, stores, ammunition, cash, etc., fell into the Russian ands. The Turks lost 5,000 in killed and wounded, 10,000 prisoners, and many flags. The Russian loss was about 2,700. The Russian oldiers made but trifling booty, and spared peaceful citizens, women, and children. Gen. Louis Melikoff directed the battle. During the day Grand Duke Michael was present also. The former entered the city at 1:10 Sunday

Another Veran-Kaleh special says: Kars Another Veran-Kaleh special says: Kars was captured by about 15,000 Russians, who climbed the steep rocks, the ramparts, and walls, and stormed an equal number of desperately fighting Turks, in headlong flight over their ditches and parapets, compelling them to die or surrender. The escalade had been original. inally fixed for the 13th, but it was postponed, owing to bad weather. The principal attack was made on the southern forts. Gen. Lazareff, who commanded the right wing, consisting of the Fortieth Division, assaulted the Hafiz Pasha Fort, crowning the steep rocky height. Gen. Count Grabbe, with a regiment HOTEL EMERY, of Moscow grenausers.

Thirty-ninth Division, attacked Hafiz Pasha in the centre of the Khanli Tahea, Sanvarri, Tabia, the centre of the citadel. The Ardanan brigade and another regiment of Moscow grena-diers, under Gens. Roop and Komaraff, forming the left wing, assaulted Fort Inglis on the

The attack began in the centre, at 8:30 Saturday evening, when Count Grabbe led his brig-ade against the Khanli redoubt, and himself FELL DEAD AT THE PIRST ONSET,

pierced by a bullet. Capt. Kwadmicki, of the Thirty-ninth Regiment, was first to enter the redoubt at 11 at night. His sword was cut clean out of his hand and his clothes pierced. The redoubt surrendered early in the morning, and then the three towers, almost simultaneously with the Khanli redoubt. The citadel, Fort Sanvarri, and Fort Hafiz Pasha were carried by assault. By daylight Sunday, Gen. Lazarefi's troops had made progress as far as the capture of Fort Kara-Dagh. Other forts, especially the Arb Tabia on the east, and Takmah Tabia on o'clock, when all the garrisons which could escape fled toward Erzeroum, but these were subsequently overtaken by dragoons and Cossacks and brought back prisoners.

KARS' MOST NOTED SIEGE, AND ITS ATTENDANT The report of the fall of the almost impregnable fortress of Kars recalls vividly the memorable siege that occurred at that point in 1855, and which has passed into history as one of the

most stubborn and remarkable resistances on the part of a pent-up body of troops. In the years 1853 and 1854 the Asiatic campaigns of the Turks had been, in the main, unfortunate ones for themselves. Nothing but reverses had attended their arms after the capture by the Russians of Fort St. Nicholas, the same post which was so persistently bombarded last spring. In 1854 the Turks were defeated at Akhaltzik, reduced to a demoralized condition, and cheated and starved by their officers. The troops re-turned to Kars after this more like a military rabble than a disciplined army. It was IN A MOST WRETCHED CONDITION. No organization existed. A pack of Communistic rioters, deprived of their bloodthirstiness,

would have been a weil-regulated body in comparison with these Ottomans. It can readily be supposed that an army in such a state of neglect and demoralization was but little skilled in drills of any sort. Indeed, from the early part drilis of any sort. Indeed, from the early part of August that year to the arrival of the British Commissioner, Col. Fenwick Williams, at the end of September, the troops had not once gone through the most ordinary exercises. Col. Williams was then regarded as a highly-distinguished officer, an able scientific engineer, and a diplomatist, and since has been esteemed as one of the most meritorious heroes of that war. On the 24th of September, 1854, Col. Williams went from Erzeroum to Kars,— Col. Williams went from Erzeroum to Kars,— which in times past was considered the key to Asia Minor,—where he was received with all the Asia Minor,—where he was received whil air the honors due to his position; for the corrupt Turkish officials were by no means aware what a rigid military reformer and disciplinarian they had received amongst them.

Kars was Kars was

A FORTRESS PARTLY IN RUINS.

It was built by Amurath III., in the latter part of the sixteenth century, and obtained in Asia a reputation for impregnability on account of the garrison within, it having in 1785 repulsed all the efforts of the famous Nadir Shah, at the head of 90,000 Persians, after he had defeated

100,000 Turks in its vicinity.

In the summer of 1855, after the arrival of
Col. Williams at Kars, the Turks began throwing up fortifications about the place, as Gen.
Mouravieff, of the Russian army, had begun
threatening it. Early in June the Russians
made a short march from Gumri, and appeared
prepared to march upon Kars in great strength.

The position of the Turkish army could not be The position of the Turkish army could not be regarded without apprehension. The regular troops amounted to about 15,000 men, who had been familiarized with defeat and sourged by fever and sourcy. In addition to this condition of the forces, the stock of provisions was insufficient to enable them to sustain a seige of any considerable duration, and what made the case still worse was the fact that their supply of amounting was very small. Here were ammunition was very small. Here were THREE GREAT OBSTACLES,—

physical prostration, and scarcity of provisions and munitions of war. It certainly was not a very pleasant outlook for the handful of men who were soon to be brought face to face with a determined Russian legion. On the 9th of June 40,000 Russians encamped within five leagues of Kars. It was then very apparent that the real work must soon begin, and begin it did. The Turks in the fortress slept at their posts, that is, they were not permitted to leave, one vigilant sentinel keeping watch while his comrades rested,—and double lines of sentinels were posted about the works. On the 10th of June the inhabitants of the Town of Kars rose en masse and applied to Gen. Williams—or Williams Pasha, as he was termed, having been raised by the Sultan to the rank of Ferik or General—and asked permission to

of the fortress. Meanwhile the Russians were most active and made several sortles on the place in the hope of capturing it, but in every instance the soldiers repulsed them, and dis-played considerable gallantry. The Russians then turned their attention to destroying all the Turkish supplies they could find, and, hav-ing a cordon of troops around the entire works, were successful in keeping out all the stores which were intended for the place. No matter how desperate were the efforts made, Kars could not be revictualed. The time passed very tardily on for the defenders of Kars. Numerous skirmishes took place, as they have repeatedly occurred at this later siege of the place, and in many of them the Russians were victorious. Yet these successes availed them but little beyond the mere killing off of a few of the enemy's men. On the 15th of June the place was fairly blockaded. The horses, being on short rations, fell sick, and the utmost difficulty was experienced in keeping them alive. To put an end to the great mortality of these animals, Gen. Williams resolved to send away the greater portion of the cavalry. On the night of the 3d of September, 1,200 of the regular cavalry, beside Bashi-Bazouks, were collected on the heights of Tahmsab, and a good feed given to each animal. The riders then prepared to cut their way through the Russian lines and escape. It was a desperate

ANTO THE GATES OF DEATH. Away went the grim and determined force on their famine-smitten horses. The Russian re-port of the engagement that followed says that 500 of the Turks were cut down and a large number captured. The dead bodies lined the road as far as the Village of Kizil-Ghiadouk and in the mountain passes. The Russians were remorseless; the Turks defiant. Just after this, Gen. Mouravieff, learning that

large quantities of provisions were collected at the villages of Otti and Peniaki, with intention of being forwarded to Kars, took steps to intercept them, and was successful. He also swept off many of the Turkish cattle from before Kars, and thus considerably lessened the food-supply of the already straitened garrison.

On the 29th of September the most severe battle took place, under the leadership, on the part of the Turks, of Ismael Pasha (Gen. Kmety, a Hungarian officer, who kept the fort-ress with Gen. Williams), and the Russian forces. Simultaneous attacks were made on the heights of Tahmsab, Fort Lake, and other points. The Russians were utterly routed, and, had not starvation destroyed the cavalry of the Turks, the Russians might have been scattered and annihilated as an army. The battle lasted seven hours; the Turkish army lost 362 killed and 631 wounded, and 101 townspeople perish-ed. The Russians carried 7,000 wounded off the ground and a great number of dead; yet, notrithstanding this, the Turks buried no less

ground and a great number of dead; yet, notwithstanding this, the Turks buried no less
than 6,300 Russians left dead on the field.
Amongst these were many officers of highest
rank. The Russians themselves stated their
loss at 6,517 killed and wounded, 252 of their
number being officers. Such was the fearful
slaughter of the battle of Kars. The fortifications proved to be impregnable. They could
not be carried by assault. Then the Russians
sat down to the task of

STARVING THE FORTERSS OUT.

A detail of the horrors suffered by the
wretched soldiers and inhabitants of Kars from
this period until, when exhausted by starvation,
they surrendered to a foe whom they had so
gloriously deteated, is appalling and hideous.
The tortures of disease were added to the pangs
of hunger. The cholera appeared with great
violence. The hospitals were crowded with
sick and wounded troops; but that which they
most needed, nourishment, could not be given
them. No animal food, not even horsefiesh,
was now served out to the troops; the rations
of the soldiers consisted of nothing but a small
supply of coarse bread and a something called
soup, made of flour and water only. Some of
the unhappy soldiers, overcome by sickness and
starvation, and abandoned by hope, crept mto
deserted houses, and there died in hideous solitude.

A TERRIBLE CHANGE

was coming over the men; they tottered in their walk; their faces were gloomy and haggard, and their eyes bloodshot and wolfish. Some poor wretches were tempted by the high price of bread in the city to sell their miserable rations; but these who did this case. and their eyes bloodshot and wollsin. Some poor wretches were tempted by the high price of bread in the city to sell their miserable rations; but those who did this sank and died at their posts. Grass was torn up in every open space where it could be found and the roots eagerly devoured. Outside the city swarms of vultures were to be seen preying on the mangled corpses which the hungry dogs had scratched out of their shallow graves. All this was borne in the hope that the Russians might be compelled to retire, or that the garrison of Karsunght be relieved by Selim Pasha, who had landed at Trebizond with a considerable army, or by Omar Pasha, whom they supposed to be advancing to their assistance. These hopes were not to be fulfilled. The desperate wretchedness of the soldiers and townspeople was getting still more hideous. Cats were sold for 100 plastres each for the sake of their food. The few horses that were left had their throats cut to prevent them from dying of starvation, and the flesh of these emaciated brutes

WAS REGARDED AS A LUXURY.

Soldiers were sent to the hospitals in great numbers in a state of exhaustion from starvation. Frequently a hundred men perished in the hospitals during the day and night, while others went mad or became idiotic from the sufferings they had undergone.

Still the garrison held out, and the work of starvation went on with increasing grimness and horror. Children dropped and died in the streets, and every morning skeleton-like corpses were found in various parts of the camp. The soldiers descreted in large numbers, and discipline was almost at an end. At one time the poor fellows who had almost worshiped Gen. Williams now refused to salute him, and turned their eyes away when they saw him approach. Some of the townspeople crowded around him as he rode out of his quarters and entreated him to seek some means of putting them out of their misery. Wretched women forced themselves into his very room, and, laying their pallid, famine-smitten infants at his feet, implored bim rat

feet, implored bim rather to kill them than to
LET THEM PERISH PROM WANT.

At length all hope of relief from either Selim
Pasha or Omar Pasha had expired. Gcn. Williams received a note in cipher from the English
Consul at Erzeroum, saying;

"I fear you have no hope but in yourseives.
You can depend on no help in this quarter."

It was useless to contend any longer against
the inevitable. On the 25th of November Gen.
Williams went, under a flag of truce, to the
Russian camp. He was received with great
courtesy by the Russian General, Mouravieff.
The English hero consented to surrender
On CERTAIN CONDITIONS,
adding, "If you do not grant these, every gun
shall be burst, every standard burnt, and every
trophy destroyed; and you may then work your
will upon a famished crowd." A capitulation
was arranged that was satisfactory. The articles of surrender were drawn up and executed.
On the 27th the capitulation took place. On
the 28th the Russians took possession of the
town and the fortress. The victorious army

gained 130 capnon and a great stock of arms, besides 7,000 or 8,000 prisoners of war. It was remarked at the time that the fall of

Kars was

A DISCRACK AND A SCANDAL

to all who might have contributed to prevent
it. It was a disgrace to Selim Pasha, with his
10,000 men at Erzeroum. It was a disgrace to
Omar Pasha, who was Dassing away his time at
Suchum-Kaleh, and it was a disgrace to the
allies, who certainly ought to have relieved it.
Thus ended the most memorable siege of
Kars. The first siege took place in 1828, when
the Kussians obtained possession of the town by
placing guns on one of the overlooking hills
which had been left unprotected, and they held
it for two years, when, by treaty, it was restored to the Turks.

WAR NOTES.

INVASION PEARED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 19.—The Turkish
Governor of Kossovo has exhorted the Mussulmans to defend the province against a possible Servian invasion.

AUSTRIAN TERRITORY VIOLATED ZARA, Nov. 19 .- The Turks violated the Austrian frontier on Saturday. They sacked houses and stole cattle.

houses and stole cattle.

MONTENEGRIN SUCCESSES.

LONDON, NOV. 20—5 a. m.—A Cettinje correspondent says unofficial reports state that the Montenegrins have stormed the citadel of Spitza. This gives the Montenegrins possession of the coast from the Austrian frontier to the Boyana. The Turks still hold the citadel of

A Vienna correspondent says the Montene-grins are kept in check by two Turkish ships in

A Belgrade correspondent telegraphs that, although there are marked signs here of a desire to take the field, several clauses of the convention between Russia and Servia are still unsettled. It is believed that Russia is disinclined to accept all the conditions demanded THE ENGLISH CABINET.

EDINBURG, Nov. 18.—A London correspondent says: "I have reason to believe that the peace party in the Cabinet has lately received notable accessions, and that five Ministers are now virtually committed to the policy of non

ALAJA DAGH. DETAILS OF THE ROUT OF MURHTAR PASHA BE-FORE KARS—REMARKABI.E SKILL DISPLAYED BY THE RUSSIANS—A DARING EFFORT TO ES-CAPE MADE BY A TURKISH DIVISION.

Correspondence New York Tribune.
CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 24.—Ghazi Mukhtar Pasha's defeat in front of Kars is more com-plete than was at first supposed. His brief an-nouncement of the battle, dated on the 16th nst., simply said that his centre had been pierced, and his right wing had remained on Alaja Dagh, while he himself had been obliged to take refuge in Kars. "I am now," he piously adds, "engaged in taking the necessary measures, and in praying to the Almighty in regard to revenge upon the enemy." The scene of the battle is a very broken country with ridge succeeding ridge, each more rocky and impracticable than the other, and hardly a tree to be seen in the entire region. The Turkish right wing rested upon Alaja Dago, which is a group of mountains higher than the others, inclosing a grassy plateau within the circle of its peaks of rock. The position was impregnable, but it has the disadvantage of a lack of roads to the rear. If the Turkish centre could be broken, the fate of the thirty battalions on Alaja was sealed beyoud peradventure. The Russian plan of attack was identical with that which falled in the battle of Oct. 2. The night of the 14th an adventurous of Oct. 2. The night of the 14th an adventurous division crossed the Arpa Chai River and seized a position in the rear of the Furkish centre, and next morning (Oct. 45), at daylight the main Russian attack was delivered upon Evila fepe, which was the key to the whole Turkish line, just as the little Gagni Tepe was the key to the line in the battle of the 2d inst. At the same time a tremendous artillery fire was directed upon Alaja, in order to keep the Turkish right wing busy. In the battle of the 2d, Mukhtar Pasha had troops enough to beat off the flanking column in his rear while he reinforced his threatened centre. But his losses had been very heavy and his army was no longer count

threatened centre. But his loses had been very heavy, and his army was no longer equal to its work. In only three hours the Russians had carried Rviis Tepe, and almost joined hands with the division which had come across Arpa Chai. There was nothing for the Turks to do but to get out of the way. This was accomplished with more speed than dignity, and that night the astonished garrison of Kars found itself once more face to face with the enemy. The division under Hagi Reshid Pasha, left on Alaja Dagh, was entirely isolated and surrounded. With it was all, or nearly all, the Turkish cavalry, and it had thirty-two pieces of artillery. The Russians could not carry Alaja Dagh, but, on the other hand, the Turks could not open communication with their General-in-Chief, and were completely baffled. One of the cavalry Generals was Moosa Pasha, who was educated in a Russian military academy, and has a commission in the Russian army, having deserted to the Turkish service at the beginning of the war. This gentleman naturally felt misgivings as to the result of an interview with the Grand Duke Michael, and urgently demanded that an attempt be made by the troops to cut their way out. The rank and file of the army being morally certain that the "Muscova" would kill them all if they surrendered, were willing enough to do so, and then ensued an extraordinary scene. Twenty-seven battailons of infantry enarged the enemy as a rabble, and a good part of them escaped. Of course, baggage and artillery were sacrified, and the division was utterly disorganized and scattered over the country. The Cossacks are still picking up the fugitives by scores.

The result of it all is that the tables are completely turned upon the Turks. Mukhtar Pasha has again taken a few battalions and retreated from Kars upon the passes of the Sophaniu Mountains, and the campaign is exactly where it was on the 30th of April last. The collapse of the Turkish military system, were it not that the Turks don't know when they are beaten, and rally with astonishing

PLEVNA. OSMAN PASHA'S POSITION.

Dispatch to London Times.

VIENNA, Nov. 2.—In order to dispel the un-VIENNA, Nov. 2.—In order to dispel the uneasiness and anxiety felt by the public in Constantin-ple about the fate of Osman Pasha's
army, the official assurance is given that, during
the interval when communications with Sofia
were open, Plevna was amply provided with
everything necessary for months to come, and
that all the mosques and public buildings have
been converted into storehouses, which are now
quite full. In order to prove this, it is pointed
out that, according to the plan concerted between Osman and Chefket
Pashas, there were to have been sent two

ecessary for one month. Now, two such full myoys reached Osman Pasha towards the end of September, and another in the middle of October, so that, according to this calculation.

the commander of Pievna would have supplies to about the end of this month. As regards the force under his command, it is thought well able to hold its own, since the reinforcements sent him, it is argued, have not only coyered the losses he has suffered, but increased the original num-ber of his troops by several thousand men, so that at the worst he would be able to cut his way through the besieging host.

This estimate of Osman's resisting power

would seem plausible enough were it not that in every army, more particularly in a Turkish one, considerable allowance must be made in long marches for the difference between what is directed towards some point and what really reaches it, and it will be well for Ghazi Osman if he has 70 per cent of what he ought to have received. Besides, the population of Plevna cannot altogether be left out of the question. In ordinary times it amounts to about 17,000 souls, of which more than half are Mussulmans; but this number in the present case may be supposed to have been considerably increased by refugees from the surrounding districts. The three towns, Plevna, Selvi, and Lovatz, and all the country round are inhabited mainly by Pomaks, or Mussulman Bulgarians. It has been ascertained that most of the excesses committed last year south of the Balkans were not the handiwork of Circassians, but of these Mussulman converts, and the latter, therefore, more than other Mahomedans, had cogent reason to leave their homes on the approach of the Russians and take refuge in places occupied by Turkish troops, of which in that district Plevna is now the only one remaining. It is true that the lines of communication in rear of the town being until lately quite free, there was no direct obstacle in the way of fetching in the crops on that side; but still it may well be questioned whether, in view of the disturbed state of the country and the wants of Osman's army, these were ample enough, not only to maintain the local population, but the refugees also. More important, however, perhaps, than the question of provisions is that of ammanition, of which the beleaguered army seems to have been quite as much in want when the first convoy arrived from Orchanie. We have no data whatever to enable us to judge what artillery stores may have entered during the passage of the convoys between Orchanie and Plevna, out the comparative silence maintained by the Turkish batteries in face of the Russian bombardment would rather seem to indicate that there is some cause for thus sparing their heavy ammunition.

Although, however, reassuring assertions are made by the official world in Constantinoole directed towards some point and what really reaches it, and it will be well for Ghazi Osman

Russian bombardment would rather seem to indicate that there is some cause for thus sparing their heavy ammunition.

Although, however, reassuring assertions are made by the official world in Constantinople about the state of Ghazi Osman's army as being well able to hold out, or, if need be, cut its way through, there seems to be no intention to leave him to his fate. On the contrary, preparations are afoot to make an effort to relieve him. Several war councils have been held with this in view, and the first resolution is said to have been that the regular troops still in Constantinople are to be at once dispatched to Sofia and Orchanie, their place being taken by the national militia. According to the most moderate estimates, there are said to be still from \$5,000 to \$0,000 such regular troops left in and about the capital. It may almost seem incredible that such a force should have been kept idle there while at one time it might have helped to decide the struggle, for this year at feast, in favor of the Turks; and it will be well to wait until these troops have actually started for the seat of war before believing that those who seem to have all along trembled more for themselves than their country can bring themselves to decide on such a step. Those who bolieve that these reserves will now do what they ought to have done long ago hint also at the possibility of Mehemet Ali all of a sudden appearing as the commander of this relieving force.

What is to be done, however, must be done

all of a sudden appearing as the commander of this relieving force.

What is to be done, however, must be done quickly, for it looks very much as if the Russians themselves do not mean to lose much time. While continuing to shake the positions of the enemy in front by their overwhelming artillers, they are systematically clearing the road to Orchanie, now dominated by Dubnik and Telis, in their possession. They also seem to have captured the important position of Radomirza, with the bridge over an affluent of the Isker, a feat achieved apparently by a combined movement from Telis in the north and from Lovatz in the east.

THE GRAVITZA REDOUST.

from Lovatz in the east.

THE GRAVITZA REDOUBT.

Dispatches to London Times.

PORADIM, Oct. 22.—The capture of the sec-PORADIN, Oct. 22.—The capture of the second Gravitza redoubt by the Roumanians on the 19th inst., and its recapture by the Turks after only twenty minutes' tenure, afford some most instructive lessons as to what all attacks will become for the future under the fire of the best breechloaders. All appears to have been done perfectly ac ording to rule. The sap had been carried to within forty paces, the attack was well delivered by three battalions of the Routh Roumanian Regiment with a rush, and immediately supported by three more of the Sixth, or Bucharest Regiment,—all the men the captured place could hold,—yet the Roumanians were driven out again, after sustaining losses the figures of which show how well they fought. The Turks, on their part, were well prepared. On the two faces where a possible attack might come, they had arranged three successive tiers of ritle fire, one above the other, thus enabling them to bring about 20,000 shots per minute to bear upon the point assailed; nevertheless, the place was carried at the first charge.

first charge.

Details are still wanting as to how many men
the counter-attack was made with. Probably Details are still wanting as to how many men the counter-attack was made with. Probably the gorge of the redoubt had been left purposely open, and all leveled and prepared for the immediate deployment of a large body of troops. If the Turks have got the first engineer in Russia opposed to them, one must do them the justice to say that they are holding their own well in engineering skill. In spite of all their efforts, the Roumanians were forced out again, and the following figures bear honorable testimony to their valor. There were engaged six weak battalions, about 700 men cach,—say 4,200 in all. Out of these there were killed four officers and 243 men; wounded and missing, which last seems the worst fate of all, left in the hands of the Turks,—nineteen officers and 721 men: a grand total of 987 casualties, or about one in four of the troops engaged. This for twenty minutes' fighting is hard hitting. Prince Charles, himself a Hohenzollern and of a fighting race, has reason to be proud of his young troops. They have failed, but they have failed most honorably, where it was almost impossible to win.

and of a fighting race, has reason to be proud of his young troops. They have failed, but they have failed most honorably, where it was almost impossible to win.

The neighborhood of Gravitza will be a greater pest-house than ever now, as the Turks refuse all overtures for the burial of the dead, and prefer to live in stench themselves, which must be deadly with the hot sun of the last four days, rather than make any concession to an enemy. The Roumanians are in sorrow, for the Sixth Regiment was recruitedlin the Capital itself, and every man lost makes a great gap in a small society like that of Bucharest; but they are not discouraged, and are pressing on the works more vigorously than ever. It cannot be denied, however, that every such failure is a feather in the cap of Osman. He, at all events, has earned his title of Ghazi well.

THE HATTLE OF SOFIA ROAD.

PORADIM, Oct. 25.—I send you a few more details, learned from eye witnesses, of the battie on the Sofia road. The Russian troops actually taking part in the engagement were from 12,000 to 14,000 men. chiefly of the following regiments of the Imperial Guards: The Jaegers, the Semenofskis, Ismallofskis, and Strelkis. They started from camp between 11 and 12 at night, and the first hitch occurred on the troops reaching the banks of a little river which it had been believed was merely ankle-deep; but the surface of the water proved to be up to the men's armpits. Here some grumbling on the part of several of the fresh troops was at once stopped by their officers wading through first, and cheerly calling upon their men to follow. One had the tact to say, "How cheerfully you would go through this if the Turks were after you, so why do you hesitate when we are going after them?"

After a long and tiring march in the bitter cold, the enemy was encountered, intrenched behind earthworks in front of three villages, of which my informants could not agree upon the names, so I will call them A. B, and C, of which the centre one (B) was near the high road to Sofia, A on

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

prisoners. Prodigies of valor were also wrought by the Russians, who were twice driven back in their desperate attempt to storm the Turkish positions, and only succeeded on the third and final effort at a frightful loss. My informants accuse the Turks of twice holding out white flags of truce, and when the attacking party got near, believing that the enemy had laid down his arms, they were received with such a murderous fire that it was afterwards impossible for the officers to hold back their men, and, conspequently, the Turks, although fighting the greater part of the day from behind earthworks, lost more in killed than the Russians, who were the assailants and nad all the disadvantages of fighting in the open. Marshal henceforth governs with the majority, the Senate may be regarded as having also aban-

CHINA:

BRADFORD.
SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 19.—The following telegram referring to United States Vice-Consul Bradford was received here to-day from Shang-hai, addressed to Consul-General Myers: Brad-ford has been tried for embezzlement, pleads guilty, has been imprisoned, and appeals to the President

The Chinese are removing the railway.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

A DODGE THAT DIDN'T WORK.

BELLIN, Nov. 19.—The Pole arrested on sucpetitins, Nov. 19.—The Pole affected on sub-picion of intending to attempt the assassination of the Emperor William and Bismarck has been recognized as a forger whom the police had tracked from West Prussia. When arrested he voluntarily stated that he came to assassinate the Emperor and Bismarck, but as soon as he was recognized he confessed that his first state-ment was unifice. nent was untrue.

VIENNA, NOV. 19.—The Supreme Court has rejected the appeal of Henry Perrean, ains De Tourville, an English barrister, against capture passed on him for murdering his ital sentence passed on him for murdering his wife in the Tyrol. It is expected that the Emperor will commute his sentence to life imprisonment. GERMAN LOAN.

APPEAL REJECTED

ed than the Russiaus, who were the assailants and had all the disadvantages of fighting in the open.

The earthworks in front of B were on a steep hill, which took the breath out of the Russians before they could get within rifle-range of the enemy. This position, according to the most intelligent of my informants, was ultimately turned by a flank attack, as, I suppose, it should have been from the first. This desperate attempt to hermetically seal up Plevna points rather to a reduction of the place by hunger than by storm. It appears, indeed, that the possession of the Sofia road completes the investment of the doomed town, and, if the Turks do not break out before the newly-acquired positions are secured, the end cannot be far off, for a large army, as we see here, requires an enormous quantity of supplies.

BUDA-PESTH, Oct. 30.—The Russian bulletin announcing the taking by a body of Guards, under Gen. Gourko, of the fortified position at Telis, clears up the contradiction between the Russian bulletin about the capture of Gorny Dubnik on the 23d inst., and the telegram of Chefket Pasha stating that a Russian attack on Telis had been repulsed the same day with considerable lost. The two positions, both on the Sofia road, are about five miles apart, and were both held by the Turks. Gen. Gourko, crossing the Vid at Cervaka, east of Telis, turned northward with his main force to get possession of Gorny Dubnik, the more important of the two points, at the same time attacking Telis. After having firmly established himself in Dubnik, therefore, Gen. Gourko turned on the 28th inst to Telis, and took it by superior artillery fire, almost without loss.

SULEIMAN PASHA.

WHAT HE SAYS OF THE FIGHTING IN THE SHIPKA PASS. Correspondence Cincinnati Compercial.

CADI-KENI, Oct. 17.—I was politely received by Suleiman Pasha, who is about 42 years old,

ather strongly built, size medium good, open,

and quick look. Suleiman is a man who save

yes or no, and means what he says,—rather a scarcity here. He speaks French fluently, and

loes not shrink from speaking. For more than

an hour and a half we conversed together. As

far as my memory helps me accurately, I can sum up as follows: Suleiman, before all, seems to me very anx-

ions to decline the paternity of the six days' fighting in the Shipka Pass with all his forces.

It was by superior order that he made that fighting. My impression is that if left to himself he would have acted differently. But how? I don't know, for he told me that he could not

reach either Mehemet Ali or Osman's army for

He never had more than fifty battalions, mak-

ing in all 25,000 men. He could not cross the Balkans without leaving his heavy artillery and

twenty battalions to hold the pass, thus leaving only thirty battalions for confronting the Rus

sian army of Plevna, which certainly would

have concentrated against him. According to

the General's opinion, it was impossible to try such a movement before Mehemet Ali or Osman

had combined in some operation allowing his army to reach either of them without incoun-

Therefore he was obliged to adopt another

—in all 6,600 hors de combat. These figures are very far from those of the reporters. As to the figures Eenerally given by correspondents, I remark that they are absolutely unlikely. Every man having some fighting experience knows that the proportion between killed and wounded is always about 1 to 5 or more. They generally put up the wounded nearly on the same figure as the killed, but sometimes below. The treneral added: "As the Russians acknowledge having lost 8,000 killed,—although we did not find but 3,000 on the field of battle,—and as the wounded (taking the normal proportion) could not be less than 20,000, it is about 30,000 hors de combat on their side; so the balance is in our favor. Besides, we occupy all the commanding positions, and they cannot move without meeting immediately our fire. At night only, and at great danger, can they communicate with Gabravo and revictual themselves; but fuel and water they have not. Thus the operation is concluding in our favor."

Suleiman Pasha, like the other Generals.

selves; but fuel and water they have not. Thus the operation is concluding in our favor."

Suleiman Pasha, like the other Generals, camps with his troops. His tent is green, and his furniture consists of a camp bed, two stools, two carpets, and a brazer. The last is the only distinction of remark with his brother Generals. A hole in the ground is their chimney. When one compares that simplicity with the Russian satrapic fashion, a good many things can be explained.

FRANCE. THE BLECTION INQUIRY.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 19.—In the Senate this af-ternoon, Arago, in the name of the Left, moved the previous question in regard to An-drean de Kerdrel's interpellation, as to how the

Ministers have instructed officials to act with regard to the electoral inquiry, voted by the

Chamber of Deputies, on the ground that it is unconstitutional and an encroachment upon

the rights of the Chamber of Deputies. Ara-go's motion was rejected, 155 to 130. De Ker-

drel then began an address on his interpella-

M. De Kerdrel, on introducing his interpella-

tion in the Senate to-day, admitted the right of the Deputies to order an inquiry into the elec-

tions, but said he wished to prevent inquiry from encroaching upon the prerogatives of the

executive or judicature.

The Duke de Broglie replied that the pro

posed inquiry constituted such encroachment, and would not be impartial, and, being a Parlia-mentary and not a judicial inquiry, citizens were

not bound to answer the questions of the Investigating Committee. The instructions which

the Government bad given on the eve of quit-ting office were that functionaries must act in

regard to this inquiry as ordered by their

immense.

In onores the whole appair.

The Duke d' Audiffrat Pasquier then read the order of the day proposed by the Right, viz.: That the Senate, taking cognizance of the declarations of the Government, and being resolved, in accordance with the conservative principles which it has always sustained, not to suffer any infringement of the prerogatives of either of the public powers, passes to the order of the day.

of the day.

M. Dufaure deprecated an attempt to stir up a conflict with the Deputies by means of this

a conflict with the Deputies by moder of the day.

Despite M. Dufaure's appeal an attempt of the Left to shelve the discussion by proposing the order of the day pure and simple was defeated by a vote of 153 to 136, and the order of the day proposed by the Right was passed by a vote of 151 yeas to 129 nays.

CONCLUSION.

ote of 151 yeas to 129 nays.

CONCLUSION.

A Paris correspondent says the announcement of the result of the vote in the Senate yesterday was cheered by the Left. Figures show that the Senate has virtually abandoned the Cabinet as excluding the five votes contributed by the Ministers themselves. The Cabinet commands less than half the Senate. The correspondent regards this as a sign that, unless the

the following reasons:

tering the Russians.
I don't give my opinion.

DERMAN LOAN.

Berlin, Nov. 19.—It is expected the Government will ask Parliament for permission to contract a loan of 150,000,000 marks,—50,000,000 represented by the loss on the resumption of a gold currency.

OCEAN MAILS.

LONDON, NOV. 19.—The Post-Office authorities have arranged for three mails a week for the United States via Queentown.

GEN. GRANT.

Paris, Nov. 19.—Gen. Grant will dine with Emile De Gerardin Nov. 27.

LONDON, NOV. 19.—The weavers of two of the largest mills in Oldham, numbering 1,500, have struck against a reduction in wages. The masters threaten a lockout throughout the district unless they resume. A lockout in the Oldham district would affect nearly 10,000 operatives.

LONDON, NOV. 19.—A Korine correspondent states that the Council of the Vatican has decided that no power can veto the Conclave'r selection of a successor to the Pope.

GERMAN AND RUSSIA.

BRRIN, Nov. 29.—The North German Gazette, commenting upon the article in the St. Petersburg Gazette recommending a Russo-French alliance, says that such alliance would transform the present Irlendship of Prussia and Austria towards Russia into sheer hostility.

CASUALTIES.

RUN OVER AND KILLED. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 19.—Two track-layers
n the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad, named Christian Schubert and John Baer, were run over by an engine at Everson Station this morning and instantly killed, their bodies being dreadfully mutilated. It appears they were at dreadfully mutilated. It appears they were at work on the track when an engine on the Baltimore & Ohio Road passed, letting off steam from the escape pipe which concealed the approach of another engine, which knocked them down and passed over them with the result stated. Schubert was a single man, but Baer leaves tamily. Both of them resided at Hawkeys Station.

Therefore he was obliged to adopt another plan of campaign. Perceiving that the enemy was exceedingly careless and the country strongly broken, he employed only two or three battalions at one time, and in detail repeated his attacks. In that way very often he surprised the enemy, took some of his works, harassed and demoralized them; for through the nature of the ground they never knew if they had to fight one or twenty battalions. By such a tactic he did not lose more than ten or twelve men daily. As for the losses of the six days' fighting, the General foots up the following figures, certainly accurate: 1,600 killed and 5,000 wounded—in all 6,600 hors de combat. These figures are very far from those of the reporters. As to the figures repeally even by correspond-BURNED TO DEATH. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 19.—Last Saturday prairie-fire came into the property of William Parks, near Grand Island, in this State, threatening his house and barn. Mrs. Parks ran to to get out until severely burned. She died in two hours. The house was also destroyed, and one child, badly burned, is not expected to live. The fire was set by a party camping out. MINERS KILLED.

New York, Nov. 19.—George Back, a miner, and James Johnson, his laborer, were killed in the Diamond Mine at Scranton, Pa., by the fall of the roof. The firing of a blast was the probable cause of the fall. THE "NON-EXPLOSIVE."

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—By the explosion of a kerosene can yesterday, Mr. Thomas Doran and two children were burned to death. CREMATION.

This Procedure the Result of a Compromise

Between Jews and Christians.

Special Di-patch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—An extraordinary case of cremation is reported. The infant son of Julius Kircher, owner of a paint factory, died on the 11th inst., aged 8 days. The time was fixed for the funeral, and an undertaker secured. Then a quarrel arose as to where the body should be buried. Kircher is a Lutheran, while his wife is a Jew. Her relatives made such a time that he decided Her relatives made such a time that he decided to settle the matter by burning the remains. So he sent the coffin back to the undertaker, wrapped up the body, and carried it to the facwrapped up the body, and carried it to the factory, where he had furnaces which he says are peculiarly fitted for cremation. He put the corpse in an iron box, and left the box in the furnace till the process was thoroughly performed. Mrs. Kircher, who did not object to this treatment, says that neither her husband nor herself had any idea that he was doing wrong, but her husband believed he had a perfect right to cremate the bod, of a relative if he saw fit, and that it was as lawful for him to cremate the remains as to have them buried. The Board of Health has no ordinance prohibiting cremation, and their action in the matter is awaited with interest.

THE WEATHER. Washington, D. C., Nov. 20-1 a. m.—For the Upper Lake region, Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, falling barometer, increasing easterly to southerly winds, warmer, partly cloudy or cloudy weather, and possibly

Time. Bar. Thr Hu. Wind. Bn. Weather. 6:53a, m. 50.40 40 65 N. E., gentle ... Cloudy, 11:18a, m. 30.40 42 58 S. E., gentle ... Cloudy, 2:00p, m. 30.34 43 67 S. E., gentle ... Cloudy, 2:53p, m. 30.31 43 67 S. E., gentle ... Cloudy, 8:00p, m. 30.32 40 82 S. E. fresh. ... Cloudy, 10:18p, m. 50.32 40 82 S. E. fresh. ... Clear, Maximum thermometer, 45: minimum, 31. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS. CHICAGO, Nov. 19—Midnight M. Laboulaye urged that the Government ought to invite functionaries to give evidence before the Commission, as the Deputies had the right to impeach the Ministry. They also necessarily had the right to make a judicial inquiry. He urged the Senate to adopt a conciliatory attitude, and pointed to its responsibility as immense. Stations. | Bar. | Thr. | Wind. | Rain Weather.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.
QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 19.—Steamships City of Richmond and Celtic, from New York, and Polynesian, from Montreal, have arrived.
BRISTOL, Nov. 19.—The Great Western Line steamer Somerset, hence Nov. 7 for New York, has returned, having lost her propeller.
NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—Arrived—Steamers Helvetia and Baltic, from Liverpoot; Elysia from London.
LONDON, Nov. 19.—Steamships Colombo and California, from New York, have arrived.
QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 19.—Steamship Indiana, from Philadelphia, has arrived.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 19.—Capt. Frank Mun-roe, of the United States Marine Corps, died as Mare Island, Saturday night, of apoploxy.

11

He Does Not Believe in the Self-Vaunted

Truthfulness of Any Indian. The Recollections of Comrades a Sufficient

A Brief Recital of His Actions on That Patal Day.

Vindication of His Honor.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune, NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—Maj. Reno, visiting Washington, was waited upon by a Herald cor respondent concerning the implied charges made against him on account of the Rosebud fight given by Sitting Bull. He was not disposed to discuss the subject at any length. He sees no occasion for reopening the question of the Little Big Horn battle. That question is well understood by the officers of the army who were engaged in it, and by their superior He attaches very little importance to the state-ment of Sitting Bull, especially to that part in the Chief says the long-haired chief, whom he supposed Reno to be, atter crossing the Little Big Horn, became frightened at the camp of old men, squaws, and papooses He says that, on the morning of the battle, he separated from Custer with a detachment of

NO PURTHER ORDERS than to attack the village in the woods on the south side of the Little Big Horn, he moved off on a trot, and did as he was told, being assured Custer would support him. Capt. Benteen was also ordered out with another skirmishing party of about 100 men. This was in the forenoon. He acked the village and fought the Indians about an hour, retreating to the creek as he fought, and finally recrossed a short distance below his first fording-place. Having crossed, he took a position on an adjacent bluff, the Indians following and keeping up a continuous fusilade. Here he was joined by Capt. Benteen, who had allowed in his track as far as the creek, but, a he says in his official report, seeing upon the opposite side too many Sloux to encounter with safety, he concluded not to cross. When Benteen arrived at the creek Reno was retreating, and the two made a junction at the intrench

IN THIS INTRENCHMENT Reno, as senior officer commanding both de-tachments, faced the Indians, losing about 100 men in all, and held his ground until relieved by Crook. He says if Custer had any more definite plan of operations than to send out his ent and cross over lower down to support the attack, he was not aware of it. He pronounces as unqualifiedly absurd the story that he was to have made a junction at any particular point. He believes, however, that Custer intended fully to cross the creek and come doing so by a mistake in the topography of the country. He has reason to thin while he was fighting the Indians in their village at the time of the original at-Custer heard the firing and tried to find his way down the steep ridge that he struck and effect a fording. This, however, Custer failed to do, but came to the river about two and a half miles below the rendezvous of Reno and Benteen. SUBSEQUENT EXAMINATION

SUBSEQUENT EXAMINATION
led Reno to believe this to be the course pursued by Custer. But why Custer should have gone down the creek after finding his crossing checked when he finally made the creek, instead of returning in the direction of the remainder of the command, is a question Reno is unable to determine. His hypothesis is that he wished to make for the mouth of the creek, a few miles from where a steamboat with Gen. Gibbon's command aboard was supposed to be, but that he soon encountered more Indians, was overpowered, and lost his own life and those of the men in his force. Reno says Custer and all of his men were probably dead when he joined forces with Cant. Benteen on the north cank of the creek. He does not consider himself any more responsible for the Rilling of Conster and his men, then a man in New York would have been. On the other hand, he thinks either a want of a definite plan of battle, or a mistake of Gen. Custer, placed the attacking detachment in a serious and to some extent unnecessary jeopardy.

and to some extent unnecessary jeopardy.

HE IS GRIEVED

that certain papers should charge him with enmity toward so brave and gallant a man as Custer. They were personal friends, he save, and were upon the best of terms, having been in the Military Academy at West Point together, and known each other for many years. Reno has very little confidence in the truthfulness of Sitting Buil or any other Indian, and wants no further vindication of his character as a soldier in regard to the Little Big. Horn fight than the official reports of Sheridan, Crook, and Terry, and the statements of survivors of the battle.

THE COUNCIL.

Stirring Up the Street Railways-Leasing the Exposition-The Building Ordinancee-Ball Grounds. The Council held a regular meeting last even

ing, Ald. Cook in the chair. The only absentee
was Thompson (Third).

A communication was received from the
Mayor, asking the confirmation of Eldridge G. Keith as School-Inspector, vice C. H. Reed, re-

nays, 1 (Cullerton).

An opinion was received from the Law Department in reference to the power of the Mayor to veto orders as well as ordinances. He has, said the Corporation Counsel. It was placed on file.

placed on file.

Another opinion was received from the same
Department regarding the Riordan-Hildreth
contest, or rather a review of the case, since the
Corporation Counsel didn't know why it should
have been referred to him for an opinion when the matter was in the courts. If the Council desired a review of the law, time would be re-

quired.

Time was granted.

Ald. Lawler offered a resolution thanking the freemen for their bravery and efficiency at the Field & Leiter fire, and expressing sympathy for the family of the dead.

It was nassed unanimously.

It was passed unanimously.

BENTING THE EXPOSITION BUILDING.

Ald. Daly offered a resolution calling for a committee of three to ascertain the facts touching the rental of the Exposition Building to a mercantile firm. He understood the Directors had no authority to so lease it.

On motion of Ald. Gilbert, the document was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Ald. Daly also submitted a resolution instructing the Law Department to prepare an ordinance requiring a license tee of \$25 from the street-railway companies for each car used in their business. It was referred to the same Committee.

Add. Daly also presented a resolution instructing the Law Department to prepare an ordinance to compel the street railway companies to run cars at all hours of the day and night with such frequency as public convenience requires.

Ald. White moved that it be laid on the

table.

The motion was not agreed to,—yeas 18, nays 22,—as follows:

Yeas—Pearsons, Rosenberg, Ballard, Lodding, Tarnow, Throop Cook, Rawleigh, Seaton, Thompson (Thirteenth), Waldo, Schweisthal, White,

...13. Nauz-McAuley, Cary, Stewart, Gilbert, Sommer, Tully, Cullerton, Kerber, Lawler, Oliver, Van Oadel, Beidler, McNurney, Wheeler, Baumgarten, Ryan, Niesen, Linsenbarth, Sweeney, Janssens, Kirx, Daly-22.

It was referred to the Committee on Rail THE BUILDING ORDINANCE.

The special order—the report of the Committee on Fire and Water in reference to amending the building ordinance—was then taken up They recommended the adoption of the following:

to the upper storice of such building, and on the outer walls thereof, in such location and numbers and of such material and construction as the Mayor, Fire Marsbal, Superintendent of Buildings, Chairman of the Committee on Fire and Water, and Chairman of the Committee on File and Water, and Chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings of the City Council, or a majority of them, may from time to time determine. After such determination shall have been made as aforesaid, the Superintendent of Buildings of said city may at any time, by a notice in writing served apon the owner, lessee, or occupant, or at his or their residence or place of business, a copy of such notice, require such owner, lesse, acopy of such notice, require such owner, pant, or at his or their residence or place of business, a copy of such notice, require such owner, lessee, or occupant, or either of them, to cause such metallic ladder or fire-escape to be placed upon such building within thirty days after the service of such notice. In case such owner, lessee, or occupant, or either of them, so served with notice, as aforesaid, shall not, within thirty days after the service of such notice upon him or them, place, or cause to be placed, such metallic ladder or fire-escape upon such building, as required by this ordinance and the terms of such notice, he or they shall be subject to a fine of not less than \$10 or more than \$200, and to a further sine of \$50 for each week of such neglect to comply with such notice after the service of the same.

The previous question was ordered, and the

The previous question was ordered, and the ordinance passed, —yeas 25, navs 10, as follows: Yeas—McAuley, Rosenberg, Cary, Stewart, Gilbert, Sommer, Tully, Cullerton, Lodding, Tarnow, Kerber, Lawler, White, McNurney, Rawleigh, Seaton, Wheeler, Thompson (Thirteenth), Ryan, Niesen, Linsenbarth, Schweisthal, Janssens, Kirk, and Daly—25. Pearsons, Ballard, Oliver, Van Osdel, Throop, Cook, Baumgarten, Waldo, -10.

Beidler, Throop, Cook, Baumgaren, Wando, Sweeney—10.

Ald. Pearsons presented a petition signed by Architects Boyington, Bauer, Wheelock, Egan, and Burlington asking for \$500 each for inspecting the walls of the Council in June, 1875.

It was referred to the Committee on Finance.

THE BRIDGES.

Ald. Lawler presented an ordinance regulating the opening and closing of bridges between 6:30 and 7:30 a. m., 12 m. and 1 p. m., and 5:30 and 6:30 p. m. It requires that between those hours the bridges shall not be onen more than ten minutes for vessels, and that, when closed, after having been open that length of time, they must remain closed for twenty minutes. It was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

The Committee on Gas reported adversely on the ordinance granting authority to M. S. & E. J. Frost, of Philadelphia, to construct gasworks and lay pipes.

Ald. Rawleigh moved that the ordinance be

passed.

Aid. Cullerton opposed it on the ground that comparatively few would be benefited by it, as the number of miles of pipe to be laid was limited. He wanted it amended so that fifty miles of pipe should be laid each year for town years.

four years.

Ald. Rawleigh said that amendment was made to kill the ordinance. He believed the gentlemen responsible, and that they would furnish private consumers for \$2 and the city for \$1.50 private consumers for \$2 and the city for \$1.50 a thousand feet.

Ald. Daly thought all the pipe would be laid that would yield a profit. There was no necessity for being alarmed on that score.

An amendment by Ald. Cary, requiring the laying of fiffy miles each for the first two years and twenty-five miles each for the next two, was edented.

adopted.

Ald. Cullerton worked hard to get in an amendment giving the Council power to order the laying of mains after 1881, and after much talk it was concurred in.

BASE-BALL.

Ald. Gilbert asked the unanimous consent of the Council to report from the Judiciary Comthe Council to report from the Judiciary Committee an ordinance providing for a lease to the Chicago Ball Club of certain ground upon the Lake-Front. Consent being granted, he reported the ordinance published in these columns one week ago, with the following additions and amendments: That the lease be for one year; that upon the sale of the land and the notification of the ball club they should move off within three months, and that the Police and Fire Departments have the right to me the grounds.

in three months, and that the Police and Fire Departments have the right to use the grounds for drills and parades.

Ald. Gilbert moved to suspend the rules to pass the ordinance.

Ald. Cullerton and Ald. Lodding claimed their rights under the charter to have the matter deferred for one week. The former said further that he was opposed to the ordinance, because he thought there was a chance to get more money by lessing the ground to some more money by leasing the ground to some

The matter having been deferred under the charter, it was, on motion of Ald. Lodding, ordered published.

Ald. Gilbert moved that the ordinance be made the special order for the part regular. made the special order for the next regular meeting, at 9 o'clock. Carried. After making the ordinance the special order for the next regular meeting, the journed until Thursday evening.

MERCY HOSPITAL

To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—This is the oldest public hospital in this city, having been opened for the reception of the sick in the autumn of 1850. It was placed under the care or the Sisters of Mercy in the spring of 1851, under whose faithful care, aided by able medical and surgical attendants, it has grown to be one of the largest and best arranged hospitals in the country.

During the first ten years of its history it was the only general hospital in this city, and received the sick poor who came a charge upon the county, and its wards were sometimes crowded. But since the establishment of a separate County Hospital as a part of the separate County Hospital as a part of the pauper provisions under the control of the County Commissioners, no part of the Mercy Hospital has been subject to the evil effects of overcrowding and impure air. The present building was constructed in 1869, occupying the corner of Calumet avenue and Twenty-sixth street, which is one of the most pleasant and healthful places in the city. It was planned in accordance with good sanitary principles, and with rooms suited to the accommodation of all classes of patients. Besides several large wards in which the poor can be most comfortably accommodated at the lowest rate of expense, there are a large number of smaller wards or rooms with only one or two beds in a room, well furnished and as comfortable as the rooms of a first-class hotel, affording the very best accommodations for patients of either sex, and at very reasonable charges.

All the internal affairs of the institution are under the immediate supervision of the Sisters of Mercy, on whom devolves the burden not only of nursing the sick, but of providing also for all its pecuninary wants. Incurring some indebtedness by the construction of their present elegant buildings in 1869, and the effects of the protracted stringency and depression in all departments of business since that time, they have found it difficult to make their receipts equal their necessary expenditures. This has been made more difficult from the fact that they are often induced to keep poor patients who are unable to pay them anything, and that, too, without the slightest regard to nativity or religious views. From a long and intimate knowledge of the practical working of the Hospital, I am satisfied we have no institution in our city more worthy of the favor and pecuniary support of all classes of citizens, or that affords an equally safe and comfortable asytum for the sick. auper provisions under the control of the

DEADWOOD. DEADWOOD, D. T., Nov. 19.—An important nining suit, in which W. C. Bennett is plaintiff, for the recovery of a one-fourth interest in the amous Alpha mine, has been decided in favor

famous Alpha mine, has been decided in favor of Pinney, Lorton & Co., the original and present owners.

A committee of the workmen who are in possession of Kect's Mine waited upon District-Attorney Smorning, with a proposition to abandon the property if assurance of immunity from criminal prosecution was given them, which was refused. They retired. It is probable they will evacuate to-morrow. The soldiers who were to assist Sheriff Bullock have not yet put in an appearance, although reported to be within ten miles of the city for the past three days. niles of the city for the past three days.

SEEING THE WORLD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ADRIAN, Mich., Nov. 19.—The motherless child of a Chinese missionery named Broomer, a girl of 13, adopted by a farmer of this count named Estabrook, brother of the Superintendent of the State Normal School, left home last nursday, taking a horse and open buggy, leaving a note saying she wanted to go into the world and be educated. The liveliest search failed to find the trait till to-day Special Detective V. G. Swift discovered her riding along the Chicago road seventy-five miles west of this city. She was taken back to Bronson, and brought back on the afternoon train. She had eaten and slept at farm-houses.

day received that the Commissioners to construct the new Capitol in Michigan, headed by Gov.

Crosswell, will reach here Wednesday, the purpose of their visit being to inspect the Illinois State-House.

The American Exchange Fire-Insurance Company, of New York City, was to-day admitted to do business in this State; capital stock, \$200,000; liabilities, \$34,000; assets, \$301,921; principal office in Illinois at Chicago

RAILWAY NEWS

Annual Meeting of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company.

The Board of Directors Re-Elected with Two Exceptions.

Full Abstract of the Annual Report of President Garrett.

Extended Reference to the Branch of the Road.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
BALTIMORE, Nov. 19.—The annual meeting of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company was eld to-day at Camden Station. On motion of Mr. Galloway Cheston, Mr. Thomas C. Denkins was called to the Chair, and Mr. William H Ijams was appointed Secretary. President John W. Garrett suomitted the fifty-first annual report, which, on motion of Mr. Hooper C. Eaton, seconded by Mr. Benjamin B. Nichol, was unanmously accepted. The following were unani monsly elected Directors to serve for the ensuing year by a vote of 50,784 shares the vote cast was much larger than for many years past: Messrs. Galloway Cheston, Francis Burns, John Spear, Nicholas John Gregg, William W. Taylor, Samuel Kirby, John King, Jr., G. D. Van Singen, Decatur H. Miller, Joshua G. Harvey, William Donnell, and Henry C. Smith. The changes in the Board are th election of Mr. William Donnell and Mr. Henry C. Smith in the place of Mr. Samuel W. Smith who resigned on account of being frequently absent from the city, and of Mr. F. T. King, because of pressing public duties elsewhere especially in connection with the Presidency of the Johns Hopkins Hospital.

The annual report is in substance as follows: The revenues of the main stem, including the Winchester & Potomac, Winchester & Stras burg, the Strasburg & Harrisonburg, the Washington County, the Metroplitan Branch Roads and the Washington City and Point Lookout Railroad, have been \$8,262,046.20; of the Wash Branch, \$307,109.55; Parkersburg Branch, \$625,678.58; Central Ohio Division. Froil, 524.88; Lake Eric Division, 8098,085.14; Chicago Division, \$957,695.60; Wheeling, Pittsburg & Baltimore, formerly the Hemfield Railroad, \$42,933.65: Newark Somerset & Straitsville Railroad, \$164,200.81 Pittsburg & Connelsville Railroad, Pittsburg Division, \$1,389,606.58; total, \$13,208,860.08, showing a decrease compared with 1876 ot \$1, 822,375.65, and showing a decrease compared with 1875 of \$1,235,378.48. The expenses of working and keeping the roads of the main stem and machinery in repair amounted to \$4,605, 151.87, being 55.73-100 per cent upon the earn ings, showing a decrease of 48-100 of 1 per cent compared with the previous year, and 3.01 pe

ent compared with 1875. The earnings of the main stem and of the branches stated in comparison with the fiscal year 1876 have decreased \$1,375,315.77, and the working expenses have decreased \$806,483.66, making a comparative decrease in the net profits

ot \$563,832.11.

The sinking fund for the payment of the loan of the City of Baltimore, which was originally \$5,000,000, increased during the year \$109,542.90, making the payment in advance on account and in reduction of that loan, which will mature in 1890, \$1,958,421. The payments on account of the sinking funds for the redemption of the sterling loans due in 1895, 1902, and 1910 during the year amounted o \$418,500, which at \$4.84 per pound sterling, make £86,260 6s 8d. In accordwith the agreement with the City of Baltimore, the second annual payment, namely, \$40,000 of the principal of the bonds for \$1,000,000 given for the purchase of the interest of the city in the Pittsburg & Connelsville Railroad Company has been made, thus reducing this obligation to \$220,000. Of the mortgage loan payable in 1880, \$120,500 have been anticipated, leaving \$579,500 to be paid; \$730,000 have been paid in anticipation of the loan redeemable in 1885 which was originally \$2,500,000, leaving

the remainder of this loan \$1,710,000. Of the bonds for \$500,000 indorsed by the contract of July 18, 1864, of the Northwestern Virginia Railroad Company due in 1885, \$380,-000 have been anticipated, reducing the unpaid to \$140,000. The profit and loss account shows an increase for the past year of \$116,946.68 It will be seen by this account that the surplus

It will be seen by this account that the surplus fund which represents invested capital derived from het earnings, and which is not represented by either stock or bonds, now amounts to \$36,139,312.56.

Semi-annual dividends of 5 per cent upon the capital stock were naid on the 1st of November, 1876, and on the 15th of May, 1877, respectively. It is shown by the report of the transportation department that the tonnage of through merchandise cast and west has been 1,047.645, while in the preceding year it was 1,093,393. For 1875 this traffic was 873,101 tons; for 1874, 172,256 tons; for 1878, 640,265 tons; for 1872, 557,609 tons; for 1871. 435,207 tons. The passenger carnings exhibit a decrease from \$1,674,475.66 in the preceding year to \$1,864,804.38. This reductive transports of the contractive transports of the contractive transports.

in the preceding year to \$1,804,804.38. This reduction was caused chiefly by the decrease of travel compared with that connected with the the Centennial Exhibition, combined with the continued depression in general business.

The coal-trade of the main stem shows an aggregate of 1,440,265 tons, which includes \$70,830 tons for the Company's supply. The aggregate of coal and coke thus transported, including all divisions, was 2,871,771 tons.

To meet the requirements of the increasing commerce in connection with the great steamships which are being attracted to Baltimore, an additional pite has been completed, the cost of which has been \$108,005.71.

The net revenue of the main stem and branches, including the Central Ohio, Lake Erie, and Chicago Divisions, the Wheeling, Pittsburg & Baltimore, the Newark, Somerset & Straitsville Railroads, and the Pittsburg Division, was \$4,982.805.21. The net earnings of the Parkersburg Branch Railroad Company and of the Chicago Division, and the excess over rentals of the net carnings of the Straitsville and Lake Erie Divisions, have been credited to the accounts for interest on advances made to those Companies respectively. It is shown that the net earnings of the Central Ohio Division were \$149,287.51. Under the lease of the Central Ohio Railroad 35 per cent of the gross carnings are paid semi-annually to that Company.

The working expenses, in consequence of the extremely low rates forced upon this Company by competing lines, were \$0.39 per cent. The loss on this division for the year under the agreement was \$107,246.20, which has been charged in the profit and loss account. Tho aggregate working expenses of the main stem, with all branches and divisions, were \$62,27 per cent less than the preceding year. The advance realized in 1876 on the cost of the Turtle Creek and second mortgage bonds of the Pittsburg & Connelsville Railroad Company; the Ohio & Chicago Railway, it was first designed, should be extended from the terminus of the vite of the profit and loss account. The B

shares of stock. A mortgage has been executed on the entire line for £1,600,000, bearing 6 per cent interest. The Baltimore & Obio Railroad Company issued its bonds for £1,600,000 sterling, bearing 5 per cent interest, and placed the £1,600,000 and 28,900 shares of the stock stated with Messrs. Egisto P. Fabbri, William F. Burns, and Robert therefore blaced the \$1,600,000 and 28,900 shares of the stock stated with Messrs. Egisto P. Fabbri, William F. Burns, and Robert Garrett, Trustees, as security therefor. This loan has been negotiated with Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., of London, and the proceeds placed to the credit of the Baltimore & Ohio & Chicago Companies on account of the cash advances made to those Companies by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company for the construction of that line. The principal of these bonds has been made payable fifty years after struction of that line. The principal of these bonds has been made payable fifty years after their date, namely, on the lst of June, 1927, and the sinking fund for their redemption has been provided by the agreement to appropriate on or before the 15th day in each year the annual sum of £7,500, commencing on the 15th day of May, 1878. This annual appropriation, together with the interest annual appropriation, together with the interest accruing from its accumiations, will pay the er accruing from its accumilations, will pay the entire loan by the period of its maturity. A copy
of the deed, which embraces the form of a bond,
and the agreements canceled with this loan, is
appended to this report. The earnings of the
Chicaro Division for the fiscal year were
\$957,095.60, and the working expenses for the
same period were \$83.415.1. The surplus
credited to the account of that Company is
\$123,280.39. The population and number of
towns upon this division continue to increase. \$123,280.39. The population and number of towns upon this division continue to increase. The line being new, it was necessary for the building up of its business that roads should be constructed by the counties from various points through the surrounding country. These are being built leading to the new towns, which are becoming the centres of the trade of the region through which the line passes. The road has been substantially constructed, upon the most direct line, and with the lowest grades, so as to secure the largest practical economy in workdirect line, and with the lowest grades, so as to secure the largest practical economy in working. The disappointment in the results for the past year was caused mainly by the extremely low rates that prevailed during a large portion of the period, and which argss from that same competition in the business of Chicago and the regions connected with that commercial centre. Full and moderate rates for transportation and the consequent normal and proper ratio of the consequent normal and proper ratio of

the consequent normal and proper ratio of working expenses would have produced, of course, very different results. With the increase of the rates, which is being maintained as an absolute necessity for all the railroad interests of the country, improved and much more satisfactory results may be anticipated in the future.

Notwithstanding the large and liberal aid extended and continued for many years by the tended and continued for many years by the Cincinnati Railroad Company, its financial en Incinnati Rairoad Company, as manufacturarias ments have, during the past year, culminated in the necessity for the appointment of a Receiver for the protection of all interests consected with that important work. In the last annual report of the President and last annual report of the President and Directors to the stockholders, statements were made which are interesting in their bearing upon railroad properties generally, and particularly in explaining the causes of the disappointments connected with the financial results of that Company. The Baltimore & Ohio Company furnished a large portion of the means in cash to build the Cincinnati & Baltimore Royalizad and the Baltimore Short-Line, as neans in cash to build the Cincinnati & Balti-nore Railroad and the Baltimore Short-Line, as more Rainroad and the Baltimore Short-Line, as well as to supply additional cars and equipment generally, and to effect the great improvements that were made on the line of the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad. It received for these advances the notes of the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad Company, secured by stock of the Cucinnati & Baltimore, and stock and bonds of the Baltimore short line railways, and such other securities as that Company could furnish. It was expected that these securities could be sold, and these advances by the Baltimore & Onio Company repaid from the proceeds of such sales. As it became evident that this could not be done, except at great sacrifices on the part of the Marietta & Cincinnati Company, the Baltimore & Onio Company, in December last, assented to a proposition of the Marietta & Cincinnati Company to purchase the following securities at the

& Cincinnati Railroad Company to purchase the following securities at the prices stated—namely, \$692,350 of Cincinnati & Baltimore Railway Company's stock at par and accrued interest, \$1,191,700 Baltimore Short Line Railway's Company's stock at par and accrued interest, and \$1,936,000 of the fourth mortgage bonds of the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad Company at 75 per cent and accrued interest. It will be seen that these purchases were made at full and liberal rates. The proceeds of these purchases were applied to the credit of the Marietta & Cincinnati Company in reducing the amount of its notes held by in reducing the amount of its notes held by this Company. The lines between the Parkers-burg Branch and Cincinnati, connected by the bridge over the Onio River, namely, the Baltimore Short Line, Marietta & Cincinnati, and Cincinnati & Baltimore Roads, now forms a very effective route. The continuously bad results which have tollowed the extremely lov sults which have followed the extremely low prices for the transportation of through freights have plainly led to the disastrous financial condition of the Marietta & Cincinnati Road, as they have done to many important lines of railway throughout the country. The tariffs have recently been advanced to rates which will make comparatively much better results. The experience of the past has so clearly demonstrated the necessity or the preservation of rallway interests and th for the preservation of ranway interests and the interest of the public of establishing reasonable rates that it is hoped the good sense of railway managers generally will command such co-operation as to maintain permanently the tariffs at remunerative standards.

THE IOWA RAILROAD LAW.
The people of Iowa, says the New York Tribne, begin to realize that they have made a serious mistake, their Railroad law bearing unexpected and unwelcome fruit. In consequence of the meddling with the roads by parties who know nothing of the management of railroads, not a single company in Iowa earns a dividend. Two has which have their main trunk and Two lines which have their main trunk and traffic in another State pay dividends which are not earned upon their lowa portions. Five other roads, being leased, receive dividends whether anything is earned or not, but the Chicago & Northwestern reports a defict of \$617,834 in its proprietary roads last year, besides a rental of \$1,142,646 paid to its leased roads in lowa, and the Illinois Central reports a loss of \$277,142 on its lowaline. Executing these, and the two roads mains. Central reports a loss of \$277,142 on its lowa line. Excepting these, and the two roads mainly in Illinois, not a dollar of dividend was paid on the stock of roads in Iowa, and eleven of the roads remaining are in deficit, seven of them having defaulted in interest on their debts. "Under the circumstances, is it strange that not a dollar of Eastern capital can be obtained for completion of Iowa roads? For example, a link of only fifteen miles is needed to complete a road of seventy miles from Des Moines to Webster. The farmers along the line have put a heavy tax upon themselves to build the roadway. But not a dollar can be obtained in New York for the completion of the half-built road."

The Tribune continues its argument as follows: Iowa was made what it is by the rail-roads. They gave to its farms a large share of their value. Without railroads but liftle property in that State could be profitably cultivated. If the Iowa law stands, those whose money made Iowa rich and populous could get no returns on their investments. It is therefore not strange that those who know the facts refuse to put another dollar within reach of such alow. that those who know the facts refuse to put another dollar within reach of such a law. No doubt the people who framed the law meant to be honest and just. But the fact is, that they virtually confiscated the money of others which had been invested in enriching Iowa farmers. It would be a misfortune to have the development of this great State thus arrested. But there is no help for it unless the people of Iowa want to treat capital as other people treat it who need and want to borrow it. Until this law is repealed it is idle to expect that means can be found for advancing the development of Iowa. Adhering to such a law, and claiming exclusive right to say whether railways shall be permitted to charge enough to pay anything to stockholders, or even to bondholders, the State must perforce stand still, so far as its growth depends upon iron highways. Other States will grow and become rich; innigration will go elsewhere. If Iowa prefers to repel certical is because. and become rich; immigration will go elsewhere. If Iowa prefers to repel capital it has the power; but it would be immeasurably wiser to change the Rafiroad law, adopting one like that of Massachusetts.

MANDAMUS REFUSED. MANDAMUS REFUSED.

CAIRO, Ill., Nov. 19.—Judge Baker, of the Alexander Ctreuit Court, has decided two important mandamus cases brought from Union County on a change of venue—the Cairo & St. Louis Railroad against Union County, and the same road against the City of Jonesboro', to compet the issue of railroad aid bonds to the smount of \$75.000. The mandamus was refused, mainly on the ground that the railroad was not completed according to the contract.

The Executive Committee of Western Rail-road Managers meet here to-morrow to inves-tigate the charges preferred against some of the Western roads for violating the freight tariffs. As far as can be learned, the Chicago roads have rigidly maintained the tariff rates, but some of the roads leading East from Southwestern points were not as honest, and if the charges can be proved against them the trunk lines will be requested to withdraw their patronage from them. The Southwestern roads have been addicted to cutting the rates and other measures will keep them from this peculiarity. The charges and counter charges made by some of the General Passenger Agents, one accusing the other of violating the regular rates, will also be investigated by the Managers.

A meeting of General Freight Agents will be held at the office of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad to-day to put the finishing touches on the uniform list of classifications

CRIME.

ANOTHER TREASURY ROBBERY.

LAPORTE, Ind., Nov. 18.—For some time out citizens have been getting their heads together and holding confidential conversation upon the extravagance, fast horses, and costly jewelry of our Deputy County Treasurer, Edward Mecum son of George W. Mecum, the ex-County Treas urer, who was elected to the office by the larges najority ever given to a candidate in this coun ty, and whose second term of office closed the 15th inst. He is an honest, straightforward. easy-going gentleman, who considered every man honest. He appointed his son Deputy without an established salary, of which the young man took advantage, and squandered his money in a lavish manner in wine, with women and fast horses, telling his father that was all right. He made frequent trips to Chicago, and would take several companions along with him, footing all bills, telling them it was his trip, and his money was going to pay for it, to which his boon companions never ob-

jected.

As the time for his father to give up the keys to his successor drew near, Ed postponed and avoided making out the last monthly statement and final settlement with the County Auditor, pleading plenty of time. Thursday morning, the 15th, arrived, and the Treasurer-elect, Thomas Foster, repaired to the office to enter upon his duties. Things were not in shape for settlement, and young Mecum was nowhere to be found. He, having had sole charge of the books for the last two years, was was nowhere to be found. He, having had sole charge of the books for the last two years, was of course expected by his father to have a statement, the cash, and books ready.

After waiting till yesterday for his return, his father called to his assistance H. H. Walker, President of the National Bank of Michigan City, and together they examined the books, made out a statement, and learned that there should be \$93,000 cash on hand. Upon counting the cash they discovered that it was \$22,000.

should be \$93,000 cash on hand. Upon counting the cash they discovered that it was \$22,000 short, and the Deputy gone. He was traced from here to Michigan City, from there to Chicago, and then lost track of. His father is worth about \$15,000, which, it is understood, he will have to turn in to help to make up the defalcation, and his bondsmen—H. H. Walker, George Hall, John Rodgers, Col. Place, and William Everhart—will be obliged to make up the deficiency. make up the deficiency.

THE GREAT DESPERADO. St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 19.—William Kelloge, Prosecuting-Attorney of Knox County, Ill., ar rived here to-day with a requisition from Gov. Cullom for Frank Rande, the Gilson and St. Elmo murderer, and the desperado who shot Policeman White last Friday. Frank Hitch cock, Sheriff of Peoria County, left for Jeffer son City to-night to present the requisition to Gov. Phelps. He also took with him letters from Judge Jones, of the Criminal Court, and the Police Commissioners, describing the legal status of Rande in connection with the killing of White, and recommending Gov. Phelps to recognize the requisition of Gov. Cullom and permit Rande to be taken to Gilson, where a case of murder in the first degree can be made gainst him.
Policeman White will be buried to-morrow.

His funeral will be a large one. The Police headquarters and all station houses will be draped in mourning to-day. About \$500 were donated by the Merchants' Exchange to-day for the benefit of White's family, and other donations will be made.

A MURDEROUS BURGLAR. CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 18.-Between 3 and . m., at Grafton, O., twenty-five miles south of Cleveland, the Post-Office was entered, and some money, stamps, and registered letters taken. The robber was about to take his departure when he was confronted by Charlie Allen, who slept above the Post-Office, and who mmediately commenced firing his revolver, the shots not seeming to have taken much effect. whereupon the robber turned upon Allen, and whereupon the robber turned upon Allen, and with the exclamation, "G—d d—n you, you have shot at nic, now I will shoot you;" and with these words he fired, the first shot passing through Allen's bowels, making an urly and probably fatal wound. The robber and tramp then made his escape. Blood-spots were traced to different, parts of the village, but up to 9 o'clock to-night no arrest has been made. This is the second time this office has been robbed is the second time this office has been robted within a few months.

THE RASCALLY GILL.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 19.—A thorough investigation of the affairs of the missing lawyer, S. B. W. Gill, shows that he is a rogue of no common order. His assets, which a few days ago were reckoned at little less than half a million, have dwindled to little or nothing, and his liabilities swelled to over \$300,000. It is the general opinion that the absentee took with him a very large sum of money, perhaps nearly all of his available cash. A number of lawyers who hold claims against Gill held a meeting this evening, at which it was determined to unite the creditors in a petition in bankruptcy against bim. It is a very singular case throughout. His whereabouts are still unknown to the mablic

FALSE PRETENSES. DUBUQUE, Ia., Nov. 19.-W. N. Ozier is a merchant of Emmetsburg, in this State. He has been in the habit of making his purchases of stock in Dubuque and Chicago, and it now ap-pears obtained credit on false pretenses as to pears obtained credit on false pretenses as to his responsibility. Last fall he gave a mortgage in the sum of \$3,000 to his father, which was conveniently kept off the record until he obtained his last invoice. He represented to his Dubuque victims that his total indebtedness was only \$3,000, when, in fact, it was four times as much. He was arrested and brought here on Saturday, and to-day the Grand Jury found a true bill against him, holding him in \$3,000 bail, in default of which he was ledged in jail. His victims here are out between \$6,000 and His victims here are out between \$6,000 and \$7,000.

ATTEMPT TO DEFRAUD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Nov. 19.—A man named W. N. Oster, dealer in general merchandise at Em-mettsburg, Palo Alto County, la., has just been arrested and brought to this city on a charge of ttempting to defraud his creditors. He had attempting to defraud his creations. He had recently purchased very heavily in this city and Chicago principally, which he was selling rapidly at ruinous prices. His liabilities are between \$7,000 and \$8,000. He is now in jail in this

A MOB OF DESPERADOES. KANSAS CITI, Mo., Nov. 17.—The Journal 1 n receipt of a dispatch from McAllister in the lian Territory to the effect that that town is in the hands of a drunken mob of desperadoes.

They have been riding headlong through the streets shooting promiscuously. One man has been killed and two or three more badly wounded.

TRAIN-WRECKERS CAPTURED. NEW YORK, Nov. 19 .- A Harrisonburg (Va.) lispatch says Isaac Powell and DeWitt Ettinger. alias Glover, have been arrested, charged with placing an obstruction on the Baltimore & Ohio track Saturday, whereby Engineer Thomas Chit-low and Freeman John L. Thompson were scald-ad to death

ACQUITTED. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
BISMARCK, Dak.. Nov. 19.—Henry Cahn, wh shot Ed Smith in self-defense, was acquitted to-day of the charge of murder entirely. Cahn was, until recently, a well-known Chicago trav-eling man.

MURDER AND ROBBERY. AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Nov. 16.—Jacob Parker, a farmer, was murdered and robbed last Saturday

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Boston, Nov. 19.—Two municipal Conven tions were held to-night, and both nominated Henry L. Pierce for Mayor by acclamation. The Citizens' Convention voted to continue in service during the campaign, and, profiting by the example of the State canvass, earnestly in-vited young men of both parties to co-operate in the attempt to purify city politics. Com-mittees were appointed to nominate the other city officers. The Republican Convention distributed its Aldermanie honors among men of both parties, the list of candidates for a sub-committee to select from containing as many Republicans as Democrats, and showed to distruct of the present Board by placing the names of three only on the list. With earnest work during the next two weeks there is no reason why the Republicans and Citizens should not sweep the city next mouth and again place a Gavernment in power which shall be a credit to Boston.

Succial Distract to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 19.—The full official yote has been received at the State Department, which gives Smith 78,753; Maliory, 70,482; Smith's majority 8,271. The majority for some of the other candidates exceeds Mr. Smith's, especially Mr. Guenther's. Mr. Whitford has a majority of 31 over Searing, for Superintendent of Public Instruction. Allis, Greenback candidate for Governor, received 26,163 yotes. vention distributed its Aldermanic ors among men of both parties

andidate for Governor, received 26,163 votes. The total vote of the State this year is some

The total vote of the State this year is some 15,000 greater than in 1875, but is a falling off of 70,000 since last year.

TOPEKA, Kan. Nov. 19.—The Secretary of State has received official returns from all the counties in the State except Butler, Phillips, Pratt, Smith, Greenwood, and McPherson. Humphrey, Eepublican, for Lieutenant-Governor, received 56,73?; Handly, Greenback, 9,294: Watterson, Democrat, 23,159; scattering, 823; Humphrey's majority over all, 23,396; Humphrey over Watterson, 33,513. Hunter, Republican, for Chief-Justice, received 57,019; Riggs, Greenback, 9,575; Wagstaff, Democrat, 24,655; scattering, 341; Hunter's majority over all, 21,948; Hunter's over Wagstaff, 32,365. The counties to be heard from will increase the Republican majorities about 4,000.

FIRES.

AT NEW BAVEN, CONN.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 19.-The extensive rabber factory of L. Condee & Co. burned to night. The fire broke out while the prominent officials of the New Haven and Norwalk Fire Departments were going over the building inspecting new fire-extinguishers which had been ecently put in. It spread so rapidly that they hardly-had time to get out. The fire-extinguishers and other appliances were of no avail. The very combustible nature of the contents caused the flames to progress rapidly, and the efforts of the firemen could only save the adjoining buildings. Fortunately, a majority of the employes were not at work, 500 girls having left at 3 p. m. for tack of work. The fire start ed in the cementing-room. Some cement in use by workmen was ignited by a gas-jet, and, in a instant, the whole room was in flames. About 300 men were at work. Some in the third story could get out only by dropping. Those who dropped were the only ones hurt, so far as known, although it is feared some were burned with the building. The following were injured: George R. Colby, five fractures in leg and breast; A. O. Cowles, badly hurt in back; F. W. Fright, Ir. integral injuries, and back; and breast; A. O. Cowles, badly hurt in back; E. W. Ensign, Jr., internal injuries, and back probably broken; S. Tibbals, badly hurt; F. W. Smith, badly hurt. The works were mostly of brick, and covered three acres. The loss is about \$500,000. The Company will rebuild at once, and, meanwhile, hire other buildings. Total insurance, \$325,000, of which \$100,000 is placed in New York agencies, and the remainder mostly in Eastern and foreign companies.

AT AND NEAR JANESVILLE, WIS, JANESVILLE, Wis., Nov. 19.—About 1 o'clock this morning the rear of the Williams House corner of West Milwaukee and Cherry streets was discovered on fire, and, before the fire department could get at work, the whole building was a mass of flames, the inmates barely es caping with their lives. Nothing whatever was saved, the guests losing all their effects. The loss is estimated at \$10,000; insurance, \$1,000 in the Ætna; \$700 in the North British; \$1,000 in the St. Paul; \$1,000 in the Millville; \$200 in the Hartford. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary. The barns of George C. Ferris, in the Town of Union, in this county, took fire from a broken lantern, Sunday morning, and were totally destroyed, together with twenty cows and all his hay and farming implements. Loss

about \$3,000. AT FORT EDWARD, N. Y. WHITEHALL, N. Y., Nov. 19 .- Fort Edward Institute, at Fort Edward, N. Y., burned th evening. Nearly 200 students were in attendince. Nothing saved. Losses unknown. The destruction of the Institute, it is sup posed, was caused by the explosion of a kerosone lamp. The students had hardly time to escape, most of them losing their clothing and money. Aid was sent from Saratoga in time to save other buildings. . Loss, \$125,000.

CHICAGO. The alarm from Box 73 at 7:25 last evening was caused by a fire at 496 Wabash avenue, owned by A. Loomis, of No. 146 Dearborn Louis. Damage to building, \$300; to stock, \$200; fully insured in the Fire, or Philadelphia. Mrs. Coleman, of No. 494 Wabash avenue, loses

about \$50 by water. AT MADISON, WIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Pribune.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 19.—The dye-works owaed by N. T. Peterson were destroyed by fire this morning, and the back part of his dwelling. Loss, \$600 on dye-works; no insurance. Loss on house fully covered by insurance. A considerable quantity of goods belonging to customers was consumed in the dye-works.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Nov. 19 .- An important question was to-day decided by Judge Drury, of the Superior Court, involving the right of medical witnesses in criminal trials to claim fees for testifying. Dr. Dills having refused to testify in a rape trial in the Criminal Court, was sent to jail for contempt. He was brought on a writ of habeas corpus before Judge Laury, who remanded him to jall, delivering an opinion that medical witnesses in criminal cases cannot claim fees for testifying. Dr. Dills' position was taken in accordance with resolutions adopted by the Indiana Medical Society. Physicians of the city will unite in carrying the ase to the Supreme Court in order to have the question at issue finally settled.

QUARRELING EDITORS.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Nov. 19.—Som of a sensation was occasioned here to-day by legal notices from the Sheriff's office announcing the sale of the Grand Rapids Times, daily and weekly, on a chattel-mortgage of about and weekly, on a chattel-mortgage of about \$1,000, to occur on the 27th. Your correspondent, after investigating, learned that the affair was probably a game of freeze-out between the two factions of the firm that now owns the paper. Each would be glad to get rid of the other and own the paper alone, but thus far no amicable or mutually satisfactory arrangement has been possible. However, one faction stirred around, and the holder of the mortgage quashed this sale this evening. this sale this evening.

AGAINST PUBLIC POLICY.

St. Louis, Nov. 19.—Some time last summer ex-United States Attorney Williams brought ex-United States Attorney Williams brought suit against William McKee, of this city, for the balance of a sum of money alleged to be due him for services in procuring a pardon for Mr. McKee. A demurrer was filed by defendant's counsel, and Judge Wickham, of the Circuit Court, to-day sustained it, using the following language: "Contracts of the nature of the one set out in the petition are illegal, as they tend to encourage the use of improper means to accomplish the object, and tend to interfere with the proper exercise of the pardoning power, and are therefore against public policy."

Special Dispatch to The Chi

BISMARCK, D. T., Nov. 19 .- The citizens of Bismarck are honoring Gen. Miles to-night with banquet and ball at the Sheridan House. The and the affair is considered a big success. Gen. Miles, after the banquet, responded to the toast "Joseph and the Yellowstone;" Keily, Miles' scout, to the toast, "The Scout." A number of other speeches were made. The Seventh Cavalry arrived this afternoon with Joseph and the rest of his band.

FINANCIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Nov. 19.—William Smith, picture and fancy-goods dealer, made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors. Liabilities about \$4,000. Assets light.

Special Dispaich to The Chicago Tribune.
DEFROIT, Mich., Nov. 19.—The petition of the
Third National Bank of Chicago, that the Commission on claims sgainst the estate of Capt.
Ward be revived to let in their claim, was denied by the Probate Court here this afternoon.

RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

From the Hon. Thurlow Weed INDORSING

Dr. RADWAY'SR. R. R. REMEDIES After Using Them for Several 1921.

New York, Jan. 4, 1877.—Dran Sire: Having for several year used your medicines, doubtinely at first, but after experiencing their efficacy with full action of the several years and the several years of the years of years of the years of th After Using Them for Several Years.

R. R. R. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF Cures the Worst Pains in from One to Twenty Minutes. NOT ONE HOUR

DE. RADWAY.

After reading this advertisement need any one suffer from pain. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURI FOR EVERY PAIN. It was the first, and is The Only Pain Remedy

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allay indammation, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands, or organs, by

FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES. o matter how violent or excruciating the pain the HEUMATIC, Bed-Ridden, Infirm Crippled, Xervous, euralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer.

RADWAY'S READY RELIE

WILL AFFORD INSTANT BASE Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder Infiammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Bore Throat, Difficult Bree Palpitation of the Hear Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza,
Headache, Toothache,
Neuralgia, Rheumatism,
Coid Chilla, Aque Cailla,
Chilblains, and Frost Bites,

The application of the READY RELIEF to the party parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford or parts where the pain or announcy care with a case and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water with in few moments cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colle, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a nottle of RADWAYS, READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pain from change of water. It it better than French Brandy or Bitters as a simulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for 50 cents. There is no remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever an gue and all other Malarious, Billous, Scarlet, Typhoid ow, and other Fevers (aided by KADWAY'S PILLS dick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty contribe.

HEALTH! BEAUTY!

Strong and pure Rich Blood-Increase of Flesh and Weight-Clear Skin and Besutiful Complexion secured to all

DR. RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian Resolvent has made the most astonishing cures: so quick, so rapid

Weight is Seed and Felt. THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and

Every drop of the Sarsaparillian Restates through the Blood, Sweaf. Uring and juices of the system, the vigor of it the wastes of the bedy with new and Serofula, Sphillis, Consumption, Gludens in the Threat, Moula, Tunglind and other parts of the system.

creasing.

Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel all
remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous,
Constitutional and Skin diseases, but it is the only poitive cure for Kidney and Bladder Complaints, Urinary and Womb Diseases. Gravel, Diabetes, Dross Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there we brick-dust deposits, or the war is thick only mine with substances like the white of an early of threads ill white silk, or there is a morbid, dark billions appear and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and an early water wat

Tumor of Twelve Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent

Dr. Radway-I have had Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and bowels. All the doctors said "there was no neif for it." I tried everything that was recommended, but nothing heiped me. I saw your feestives and thought I would try it. Data had no faith in it. exartse I had suffered for twelve years: I took six bottle of the Resolvent and one box of Radway's Pills, and two for the second relt, and I feel better, smarter, and tumor to be seen of felt, and I feel better, smarter, and happler than I have for twelve years. The worst tumo was in the left side of the bowels, over the groin. Write this o you for the benefit of others. You apulish it if you choose. HANNAHIP. RNAFF.

PRICE, - \$1 Per Bottle. AN IMPORTANT LETTER.

inost eniment physicians of our accuracy com-nounced incurable.

They were like knots on a tree. My weight was 275 pounds when I commerced with your remedies, and now it is two finndred and ten pounds, but they are not all gone yet. I have taken twenty-four bottles of his solvent, nine of licher, and twenty-four bottles of plin. I got the unedicines from G. Grentill. Please send my your book. "False and True."

MRS. C. KRAPF.

Another Letter from Mrs. C. Krapt.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Aug. 18. 1875.

DR. RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet ampure, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Romach, Liver, Bowels, Kidney, Blader, Neryou dieases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigention, Dyspepsia, Billiousness, Billious Fevr, Indigention, Dyspepsia, Billiousness, Billious Fevr, Indigention, Dyspepsia, Billiousness, Billious Fevr, Indigention, Disorders, Pur's Regulation, Costiveness, Indigention, Indigential Control of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements the internal viscers. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Pur's Jy vegetable, containing no mercury, miscrells, productive for, Indigential of the Bowels, Pillious of the Blood training of t

READ FALSE AND TRUE Warren-st., New York. Information worth thousand

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Golsen, Eastman

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followed in behalf charged that the quarter that the quarter that the government was that the secon entire immunity on He said he should by Gholsen G. Rus and Leonard Swet be implicitly belie some other witness, who would testify the to this. Mr. Juesse Bangs, accusing him to this. Mr. Juesse Bangs, accusing him and of suddenly turn prosecution after munity. The open the morning, and at was taken until 2 p. On resuming at 2d in evidence the follomagreement of defendants, made opened: opened:
It is hereby stipulat
Junker, and John P.

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Aug. 6, 1877.

Col. Juessen calle Col. Juessen call

Judge Bangs said the dispatch.
Col. Juessen rec torney had been ser to produce the oriso, he was now oblighted by the collection of the dispatch of the dispat with him, and outsi admissible.
Col. Juessen mad sion of the dispatch was not swerved fro ed. The Tribune by Mr. Reed, it read Washinston, D. C. ton, Supercisor Interaction of the dicted parties, so we that has been entered with the approval or revenue officers. Hameit and and fidelit their hands, not do best subserve the interaction.

was called by the de and smiling, as of o tions asked him vagreement between sel for immunity or turn State's evidence Judge Bangs object ment counsel." The ments with Govern ment counsel was a Col. Juessen said that all agreements that all agreements erument counsel.
Judge Blodgett to struct the jury as the was whether there immunity from all forfeitures, etc., or tion on the part of the property described from the stated that in Decartain Government and make his peace last Golsen was the first interview thews not being able done with him. Gand Golsen was naknow what was to it was all to him: "I would then told him his what he knew and then told him his what he knew and then told him his what he knew and then told him to Matthews the seized his store, etc. Property back. My do that for you. It will be similarly a bower." [Laugh his mind to turn to his agreement we no imprisonment, a

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REMEDIES. Thurlow Weed

R. R. REMEDIES

for Several Years. DEAR SEE: Having for sev-hes, doubtinely at first, but eacy with full confidence, a duty to thankfully so-tenave derived from them, often as occasion requires, effect. The Ready Relief than fit is by its name. We ity and freely, almost love-"relief." Truly your. THURLOW WEED 2. R.

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E HOUR ain Remedy

st excruciating pains, allays congestions, whether of the or other glands, or organs, by WENTY MINUTES, EADY RELIEF

INSTANT EASE. of the Bowels, of the Lungs, oat, Difficult Breathing itation of the Heart, thache, Rher

ills, Ague Caills, clains, and Frost Bites. EADY RELIEF to the part alf a tumbler of water will in ps. Spasms. Sour Stomach, Diarrhea Dysentery, Colic, il Internal Patis. carry a bottle of RADWAY's cm. A few drops in water in from change of water. It day or bitters as a stimulant. ND AGUE.

red for 50 cents. There is not orid that will cure. Fever and sits, Billious. Scarlet, Typhold, aided by KADWAY'S FILLS) EADY RELIEF. Fifty cents

lood-Increase of Flesh and Deautiful Complexion secured

DWAY'S an Resolvent

shing cures: so quick, so rapid crease in Flesh and Seed and Felt.

BLOOD PURIFIER.

saparillian Resolvent excel all cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, fiscases, but it is the only poadder Complaints,

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ve Years' Growth way's Resolvent had Ovarian Tumor in the lithe doctors said "there was everything that was recomedime. I saw your Resolvent, but had no faith in it, be-elve years. I look aix bottles look of Endway's PHIs, and two of; and there is not a sign of and I feel better, smarter, and veive years. The worst tumo, as bowels, over the groin. I be benefit of others, You can HANNAH P. KNAPP.

. \$1 Per Bottle. ANT LETTER. ril 30, 1875.—Dr. Radwar-taking your Resolvent, Eegu-the Ready Relief about one on the abdomen, which the of our Medical College pro-

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ne. MRS. C. KRAPF. rom Mrs. C. Krapf.

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DWAY'S ING PILLS!

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E AND TRUE.

WHISKY.

ine Cases of the Second Batch on Trial. Golsen, Eastman, and Others Testify Regarding That Promised

What It Was to Be, and the Way They Came to Get It.

Immunity.

Col Matthews Denies that He Said He Was Bristow's Right Bower.

The trial of the civil condemnation cases against Roelle, Junker & Co., and Ford, Oliver & Co., of the "second batch," was begun yes-terday before Judge Blodgett after many de-lays and postponements. The following are the names of the jurors selected: O. F. Warren, Dixon; John W. Rogers, Downer's Grove; A. R. Kelley, Livingstone County; J. Royce, Will County; C. L. Merritt, 187 South Clark street; John Mulvey, Hyde Park; W. M. Baker, Chicago; J. B. Waterman, Ottawa; Charles Woolett, Chicago; J. Y. Ragán, Fremont; Samuel Hargraves, Campton; R. Cassidy, Woodstock.
After they were finally impaneled. JUDGE BANGS
addressed them on behalf of the Government.

After giving a somewhat extended account of the history of the Whisky Ring and of the conviction of some of the crooked whisky men, he stated that the question was whether partial or entire immunity had been granted to the "second batch." He would object to the introduction of any contract which had been made with any one except the Government attorneys, or which had not been sanctioned by the Government Attorney. He claimed the Government had been extremely liberal, had always carried out its agreements, and had granted immunity as it promised against criminal prosecutions. He would show this from affidavits of Sidney Smith and Leonard Swett. It was seen after the war on the distillers began that convictions could not be had without the testimony of some of the thieves, and some of them were allowed to "squeal" on condition of obtaining immunity from criminal suits. This was all the Government had promised, and this had been given.

followed in behalf of the defendants. He followed in behalf of the defendants. He charged that the question at issue was whether the Government would keep its contract or not. He then revised the whisky cases, and claimed that the agreement was that the second batch were to be granted entire immunity on condition of their squealing. He said he should be able to prove this not only by Gholsen G. Russell, but by Sidney Smith and Leonard Swett,—men whose word was to be implicitly believed. He also referred to some other witness, whose name was not given, who would testify that Judge Bangs had agreed to this. Mr. Juessen then "went for" Judge Bangs, accusing him of breaking his promises, and of suddenly turning round and pushing the prosecution after he had agreed to give immunity. The opening arguments occupied all the morning, and at their conclusion a recess was taken until 2 p. m.

On resuming at 2 o'clock, Judge Bangs offered in evidence the following

AGREEMENT AND STIPULATION

of defendants, made when the judgments were opened:

It is hereby stipulated by Joseph Roelle, Anten

of defendants, made when the judgments were opened:

It is hereby stipulated by Joseph Roelle, Anton Junker, and John P. Kissinger, claimants of the property in said causes [319] barrels of whisky, that they will make an immediate attempt to have said causes compromised and settled by the Departments at Washington, and that, in case the said Departments refuse or decline to settle and compromise the same, the said claimants will not require the said United States to prove the original causes of action or liabilities of the said claimants; but that, on the trial of said causes, the said claimants will admit the original causes of action and liabilities, and will not interpose any defense or defenses except the agreement made with them when the said Roelle and Junker turned State's evidence, and became witnesses for the Government. Said cases are to be tried or disposed of during the next term of said Court, and all liens reserved.

Aug. 6, 1877. Attorney for Claimants.

Col. Juessen called on the District-Attorney Col. Juessen called on the District-Attorney

THE ORIGINAL DISPATCH sent by Secretary Bristow to Supervisor Tut-ton, while the latter was in Chicago, Jan. ton, while the latter was in Chicago, Jan. 14, 1876.

Judge Bangs said he was not a custodian of the dispatch.

the dispatch.

Col. Juessen repited that the District-Attorney had been served with a notice Saturday to produce the original. Having failed to do so, he was now obliged to offer a copy thereof, which he was proceeding to read, when Judge Biodgett told him to pass it up. After reading it, the Judge remarked that he did not see that the dispatch was material. He further stated that his impression was very strong that the present inquiry must be confined to whatever agreement was made with the District-Attorney and those associated with him, and outside agreements could not be admissible.

admissible.

Col. Jucesen made a brief plea for the admission of the dispatch as evidence, but the Court was not swerved from his position. As furnished THE TERRENE reporter at his own request by Mr. Reed, it reads as follows:

by Mr. Reed, it reads as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan 14, 1878.—A. P. Tutton, Supervisor Internal Revenue. Chicago, Ill.: As we have not directed any arrangement with indicted parties, so we decline to interfere with any that has been entered into by the District-Attorney with the approval of his associates and the local revenue officers. Having confidence in their judgment and and fidelity, we leave the prosecution in their hands, not doubting they will do what will best subserve the interest of the Government.

B. H. Bristow.

their hands, not doubting they will do what will best subserve the interest of the Government.

B. H. Bustow.

WILLIAM S. GOLSEN

was called by the defense. He came up fresh and smifting, as of old. One of the first questions asked him was whether there was any agreement between him and Government counsel for immunity on condition that he would turn State's evidence in the whisky business.

Judge Bangs objected to the terms "Government counsel." There might have been agreements with Government officers, but Government counsel was another thing.

Col. Juessen said the testimony would show that all agreements were ratified by the Government counsel.

Judge Blodgett took occasion to further instruct the jury as to the issue involved, which was whether there was an agreement for full immunity from all penalties and punishments, forfeitures, etc., or whether there was a reservation on the part of the Government to forfeit the property described in the bond.

Golsen was then allowed to proceed, and stated that in December, 1875, Col. Eastman came to him and told him he would best go to certain Government officers then in the city and make his peace with the Government. At last Golsen went to the Grand Pacific and saw Col. Matthews, then Supervisor of this district. The first interview did not result in much, Matthews not being able to tell him what was to be done with him. Other interviews were held, and Golsen was naturally much exercised to know what was to be done with him. Matthews said to him: "I will keep you out of prison, if you tell what you know." Witness replied: "You haven't got me there yet." Matthews then told him his future would depend on what he knew and could testify to. Golsen then told him what he knew, and said to Matthews that the Government had seized his store, etc., and he wanted to get his property back. Matthews said, "Well, we'll do that for you. I'm the right bower of Bristow." Witness replied, "I like such a kind of a bower." (Laughter.) Witness then made up his mind to turn State's evid no imprisonment, and, if he told all he knew and could prove it, his property would be restored to him by his paying asmall amount. Col. Eastman was present when the final agreement was made at the Grand Pacific. It was to apply to all the distillers afterwards known as the "first batch." Witness afterward went to Wirt Dexter, one of the Government counsel, who said to witness: "Whatever you and Matthews agreed to, that will be all right. Matthews is the man." Dexter then took down his testimony. He also met Ben Ayer shortly afterwards, "while the newspapers were going for him, and Ayer said: "How do you feel, Golsen, about these newspapars blowing about you." "Oh," said Golsen, "I don't care for them." "That's so," said Ayer, "you are one of those fellows that needn't care for them; you are all right."

of those fellows that needn't care for them; you are all right."

In response to the question whether any judgment had ever been rendered against him in the Court. Golsen replied that he knew nothing of any judgment until he went to borrow some money some time ago, and was told that there was a \$52,000 judgment against him, and he couldn't make the loan. Golsen was very much astonished at this, as he had expected full immunity. He had spoleen with Judge Bangs very often on this subject of "squealing" and obtaining immunity. "In fact," mid Golsen,

"I pretty nearly had my office there. I was there very nearly every day for four months. Those gentlemen didn't know how to fix up those cases, and I had to help them, and I want my pay for it now."

Objection was made to the question as to the particulars of his conversation with Judge Bangs, and the question was excluded temporarily.

Objection was made to the question as to the particulars of his conversation with Judge Bangs, and the question was excluded temporarily.

The cross-examination brought out nothing new, except the following interrogatory on Golsen's part, when Judge Bangs was quizzing, him pretty closely: "Why do you try to mix me up, Judge Bangs? I tell you the truth. Didn't you always tell me I was the best witness you had? Didn't you always tell me I was the best man in the lot?" [Laughter.]

Col. EASTMAN

was called, and testified to holding an interview with Matthews, in which Matthews said the Government had gone about as far as it could go without the help of the distillers, and, after getting him to "come in" and tell all he knew, asked him to use his influence to induce the other distillers in what was afterwards known as the "first batch" to do likewise. In regard to Golsen, witness represented to Matthews that he didn't care for imprisonment, but that he did love money, to which Matthews replied. "That will be all right; bring him in." At a subsequent interview, Golsen outlined his testimony to Matthews, who said, "Don't be afraid. I have full authority. I am the right-bower of Bristow. You can't get any nearer to him than I can. I speak by authority, and know what I speak." Witness testified to seeing Ford and Junker afterwards and informing them that they could "come in" if they'd teff all they knew. They said they had just completed a plan to thwart the Government, but they would drop that and "come in."

BURTON F. FORD

was then called and testified that he and Junker were present at an interview with Eastman, on Dearborn street, at which Eastman told them they could get a "clean sheet." by coming forward and telling all they knew. You men are not to blame. We'll protect and take care of you." Witness never spoke with Matthews on the subject. He had no knowledge of any judgement having been entered against him until he, like Golsen, went to borrow some money. It was apparently entered in

Matthews on the subject. He had no knowledge of any judgement having been entered against him until he, like Golsen, went to borrow some money. It was apparently entered in April, 1877, and he knew nothing of it until August. Roelle and Junker were included in the arrangement fixed up with the Government counsel.

August. Roelie and Jinker were included in the arrangement fixed up with the Government counsel.

GEORGE MILLER

was next called and testified that he had had no talk with the Government counsel as to the immunity business, his conversations with them relating only to what he would testify to. Dexter told him that, in case he was asked on the stand if he had been promised immunity, he was to say "no." According to Dexter, witness was to put himself in such a position that he could deny that he had ever received any promise of immunity. "Because," said Dexter, "it would prejudice the jury." "If I testified that immunity was granted to me," concluded Miller, "they wouldn't be ant to believe me so quick." SIDNET SMITH, one of the counsel for the first batch. was the last witness called for the first day. He testified that his first talk with the Government counsel ou this busines was with Ben Ayer and Matthews. At that interview no arrangements were made, and it was nothing but general talk. Another conference was held the next day at Dexter's office, at which he and Mr. Swett represented the batch, and Ayer, Dexter, and Bangs the Government. Possibly Matthews was there at the beginning of the interview; certainly afterwards. Witness opened the ball with the statement that he understood the Government wanted his clients to help break up the Ring. He then asked what would be done for them if they squealed. Ayer said each defendant was to select one count to which he was to enter the plea of guility, but that the Government counsel must see the Court in order to know that it was a good one. They could not give the men up entirely, but must keep control of them. As to the seizure cases, the parties were to withdraw their answers. Another reason for the pleading-guilty-to-one-count scheme was that otherwise the public, who couldn't understand these matters, would get excited, and think the whole thing was going by the board. Alcoording to the very nature of things, argued Ayer, the thing ought to be kept secret, becau would be a strong effort to break up the whole thing, and it would operate badly. In other words, public sentiment would justify it until it was explained. Mr. Smith said, "Suppose we plead to one count, what will you do?" Ayer replied that if the batch came up, told the whole story, and satisfied the Government counsel that they were acting in good faith, no sentence would ever be passed, or that nobody would ask the Court to pass sentence on the count in the indictment to which they were to plead guilty. The question then came up as the other counts of the indictment, and the Government counsel said they could be dismissed at such time as was thought best. Further inquiry was then made about the seizure cases, whereupon one of the gentlemen said the Government would preserve the right seizure cases, whereupon one of the gentlemen said the Government would preserve the right to have them go through a sale. Mr. Smith clearly intimated in his reply to this that it wasn't enough. It wasn't at all satisfactory. Dexter then went on to explain that it wasn't a

few thousand dollars that the Government was after. With the breaking up of the Ring, such a thing was comparatively insignificant. As he expressed it, the Government counsel proposed to make an agreement by which these distillers would be the friends of the Government all the way through. Witness said he still wanted to know just how his clients were to get through without being scorched, whereupon Dexter explained that it wouldn't do to openly promise the men immunity, because that would excite the public, but that these men must trust the Government in this business. After some further talk, in which the basis of agreement was a little more fully outlined, witness went back to his office and reported to his clients that, provided they would tell all they knew, and show they were the friends of the Government, no sentence against them would ever be asked for, and the seizure proceedings were to be stopped. "I told them," said Mr. Smith, "these men anit willing to make a definite deal that comes up to your notion, but you are to enter a plea of guilty to one count, the indictment will be withdrawn as to the seizure cases, and you are to go forward as the friends of the Government. "The idea! got," added Mr. Smith, "was that they were the friends of the Government. "The idea! got," added Mr. Smith, "was that they were the friends of the Government. "The idea! got," added Mr. Smith, "was that they were the friends of the Government. "The idea! got," added Mr. Smith, "was that they were the friends of the Government. "The idea! got," added Mr. Smith, "was that they were the friends of the Government. "The idea! got," added Mr. Smith, "was that they were the friends of the Government. "The idea! got," added Mr. Smith, "was that they were the friends of the Government. "The idea! got," added that he was a separate to the conductive that morning. Mathews was there, and said he would telegraph to Washington to have the hing stopped.

Mr. Reed handed witness an agreement with Government would in the had full anthority

The Debt of Tennessee.

The Comptroller of the State of Tennessee has issued a statement showing the amount of the State debt, with accrued interest, to be

\$94,711,600. From this is to be deducted \$1,-199,180 due from the Mississippi Central Railroad and \$316,744 from the Mississippi & Tennessee Railroad, leaving \$23,195,736. Sixty percent of this (at which rate it is proposed to adjust the debt) is \$13,917,442, which, at 6 percent interest, would call for an annual interest payment of \$385,000. The assessed value of the property in the State is \$235,000,000. Gov. Porter is credited with saying that he will recommend to the Legislatue the adoption of the 60 percent proposition, as it will save the State \$3,000,000, but the debt within the reach of the people to pay it, restore the State credit. of the people to pay it, restore the State cred and be the best way out of its financial diffic

CURRENT GOSSIP.

WAPPNTAKE. Poet! I come to touch thy lance with mine;

Not as a knight, who on the listed field
Of tourney touched his adversary's shield
In token of defance, but in sign
of homage to the mastery, which is thine,
In English song; nor will I keep conceale And voiceless as a rivulet frost-congealed, My admiration for thy verse divine. Not of the howling dervishes of song, Who craze the brain with their delirious dan

Art thou, O sweet historian of the heart! Therefore, to thee the laurel-leaves belong-To thee our love and our allegiance, For thy allegiance to the poet's art. -Longfellow in December Atlantic.

WALTZING FOR SEVEN HOURS.

Prof. Paul Valleau Cartier began, at 6:30 clock last evening, the unparalleled feat of waltzing for seven consecutive hours without a pause. The music to which the Professor kept his lightly-slippered feet moving was a piano and violin, with relays of musicians, for no performer could keeps his fingers under control long enough to accompany the dancer without a rest. At precisely 6:30 the music struck up a lively waltz, and Prof. Carteir led Miss Sarah Leoboldh, his sister-in-law, upon the floor and began the dance. Miss Leoboldh is a very graceful little dancer, and the two floated about the floor seemingly without touching the boards. It was easy to see at the start that Mr. Cartier was no ordinary dancer. It was seemingly no exertion for him to glide swiftly from end to end of the long room, keeping accurate time with the music. The floor, which had been waxed and danced into a state of exquisite smoothness, was freshly sprinkled with powdered white wax, but this soon disappeared under the dancer's footsteps, making the boards glisten like so many mirrors. The only conditions of the undertaking were that Prof. Cartier should change from the ordinary waltz to the glide or other forms of the waltz as often as he desired, and that not more than ten couples should be upon the floor with him at the same time. Miss Leoboldh kept up for twenty-seven minutes, till three minutes of 7, when her place was taken by Mr. Edward Harley, one of Prof. Cartier's pupils, who, it is said, can simself waltz for several hours without a rest. Mr. Harley was a very easy and graceful dancer, and he showed no signs of fatigue, when, in 35 minutes, at 7:32, he relinquished his place to Mrs. Cartier, the dancer's wife. Mrs. Cartier and her husband kept the most exquisite time, illustrating to perfection the poetry of motion. This lady kept the floor for 38 minutes, till \$10, when her place was taken by Mr. O'Keefe, stocked Book (Activale media present

lustrating to perfection the poetry of motion. This lady kept the floor for 38 minutes, till 8:10, when her place was taken by Mr. O'Keefe, another of Prof. Cartier's pupils, whose knowledge of the waltz has been acquired within the last two months. Mr. O'Keefe kept up bravely for 40 minutes, or 8:30, till his cheeks were as red as those of the prettlest lass in the room. When he succumbed, his place was taken by Miss Leoboldh, who danced this time only 16 minutes, till 9:06. Then Mr. Thomas took the floor with the Professor, and danced for 16 minutes, bringing the time to 9:22.

At 8:28, within two minutes of the completion of his second hour, Prof. Cartier drank a glass of beer, the first liquid tasted by him since the start. A glass of beef tea stood waiting for him, but he went through the first three hours without tasting it. At 9:30, just as he was finishing his third bour, he urged the pianist to play faster, saying that he was going too slow. His time throughout was fully as fast as that of the ball-room, if not faster, and often he went whirling about the room like a whirlwind. At no time did ne move slower than the average of waltzing time. At the end of the third hour he was apparently as fresh as at the start, not even being much overheated by the exertion.

At a little before 10 o'clock Prof. Cartier be-

collar of the period, snowy white, and of such gigantic proportions that the thys of his ears seemed constantly in imminent danger. But at 11:30 o'clock, after five hours of violent exercise, the collar stood as straight and trim as when he began. The announcement at 11:30 that he had completed his fifth hour was met with a storm of applause. The large rooms long before this were crowded with spectators and dancers, and the air became so heated that all the windows had to be opened. At 11:30, however, Prof. Cartier gave decided signs of fatigue. His eves looked heavy, and the lightness of his stepping seemed to be giving way to a heaviness of the feet. His, constant use of fee was looked upon by his friends as a bad sign, but they still persisted in their belief that he would succeed.

There was considerable bettiag or the result at the start, the bets ranging two to one and five to two in his favor, with few takers. After 11 o'clock bets of \$150 to \$100 that he would not succeed were offered, and several of them were taken. The dancer's only method of relieving his muscles was by darcing alternately with a lady and gentleman, always taking the lady's part when dancing with a gentleman. By this plan he could rest much of his weight upon his gentleman partner, a portion of the time, and at the time the betting changed it was noticed that he leaned much more heavily than before upon his partner, and seemed to depend somewhat upon him for support. Mr. Thomas, who left the floor at 9:22, was succeeded by Mrs. Cartier again. The dancer's wife kept up for forty-five minutes without showing the slightest signs of fatigue, and at the end of that time, at 10:07, Mr. J. Montross took her place. Mr. Montross managed to keep his breath for just nine minutes, till 10:45, when Mr. James H. Smith, an excellent and easy dancer, took best place and kept it without difficulty for forty-five minutes, and the dancer for thirty minutes, and kept it whould make the difficulty for forty-five minutes, and a half had passed, the dancer

MR. GLADSTONE IN IRELAND.

Punch.

The following communication has been dropped into Mr. Punch's letter-box. The article was, apparently, intended for an American pa-per, but the sage of Fleet street, using his discretion, has made up his mind to publish it in the interest of the British public. Mr. Punch's readers will observe that Mr. Gladstone's reticence in Ireland has not been confined to his ap-pearances in public. This fact is very gratifypearances in public. Inis fact is very gratilying, and must plead an excuse for the rather
irregular appearance of the subjoined report:

To the Editor of the Herald, New
York: Having received your instructions to
seek an audience with Mr. Gladstone, Your Own
Interviewer immediately journeyed to Ireland,
and presented himself before
THE GREATERS FACTISMAN OF THE NINETERINE THE GREATEST STATESMAN OF THE NINETERNTH

THE GREATEST STATESMAN OF THE NINETERNIE CENTURY.

Mr. Gladstone was a little out of temper, and asked Your Own Interviewer what he wanted. Your Own Interviewer immediately replied that he had come to ask him several questions of the greatest international importance. For instance, he would like to know

WHAT MR. GLADSTONE THOUGHT ABOUT IRE-

The Great Man returned that he believed Iroland to be a part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. Although pressed to add something more to his rather meagre

answer, Mr. Gladstone refused to augment his statement with any PURTHER INFORMATION OF IMPORTANCE. Your Own Interviewer then questioned Mr. Gladstone about House Rule. The Great Man turned his back, and begged to be relieved from Your Own Interviewer's presence. As this was not at all satisfactory, Your Own Interviewer suggested that HOME RULE WAS A SHAM AND A DELUSION! Although this suggestion was repeated several times, it failed to produce any comment so far as Mr. Gladstone was concerned. The Great Man seemed very displeased, and made a movement as though he would leave the room. Your Own Interviewer, acting with character and decision, rushed to the door and turned the key, and in a moment Mr. GLADSTONEHAD BECOME A CLOSE PRISONER IN THE CENTRE OF IRRLAND!

MR. GLADETONE HAD BECOME A CLOSE PRISONEE IN THE CENTRE OF IRELAND!

The Great Man upon this explained that he had determined not to lose his temper, and that, consequently, he should quietly accept the situation. From the appearance of Mr. Gladstone's countenance, it was Your Own Correspondent's opinion that

THE BRITISH STATESMAN DISDAINED TO RESENT

THE BAITISH STATESMAN DISDAINED TO RESENT THIS DASTARDLY OUTRAGE.
Your Own Interviewer produced his note-book, and mentioning that he considered "silence to give consent," expressed his opinion that MR. GLADSTONE BELIEVED IRELAND TO BE IN

A VERY BAD WAY!

The Great Man took no notice of this remark.
Not at all disheartened by Mr. Gladstone's reticence, Your Own Interviewer observed that, from what he knew of the institutions of America, he was sure that
IRELAND COULD ONLY BE SAVED BY ANNEXATION TO THE UNITED STATES!

IRELAND COULD ONLY BE SAVED BY ANNEXATION TO THE UNITED STATES!

At this point Your Own Interviewer discovered that the Great Man was fast asieep. He rose from his chair, and, gently blowing a fog-horn in the slumbering statesman's ear, soon restored him to consciousness. From the expression of his countenance, he was quite sure that MR. GLADSTONE HAD NEVER BREN MORE ASTONISHED IN HIS LIFE!

Unhappily, the noise of the fog-horn attracted the attention of the household, who rushed to the Great Man's assistance. The door was forced open, and Your Own Interviewer had only time to express a wish that

Inceed open, and four-own interviewer had only time to express a wish that.

MR. GLADSTONE WOULD SOON BECOME A CON-TRIBUTOR TO THE NEW YORK HERALD, before he was taken by the shoulders, removed from the apartment, forced down stairs, and (to put it concisely) kicked out.

THEODORE AND ELIZABETH. New York Sun, Nov. 17.

Those who have been waiting for the next scene in the great scandal drama in Brooklyn, which has now been before the public for nearly five years, have speculated as to whether the husband and the wife, who have been separated in its progress, will be reunited or will continue apart. There have been recently many rumors and hints, pointing to the possible reunion, at an early day, of Theodore Tilton and his wife.

Two suggestions have been made in regard to it. One was that the reunion was to be on a basis of a confession by Elizabeth Tilton that all of the accusations against Henry Ward Beecher, which implicated her, were true. The other suggestion was that Mr. Tilton and his wife were to begin to occupy the same home in silence, leaving the world to interpret as best it

might the significance of the act.

Mr. Tilton and his wife have been living apart since July, 1873. She went away from him when he began to prepare his charges for Mr. Instrating to perfection the poetry of motion. This lady kept the floor for 88 minutes, till. This lady kept the floor for 78 minutes, till at the made her such that time until after the trial she made her home in the families of Plymouth Church. After the trial she made her home in the families of Plymouth Church. After the trial Mr. Beecher's friends provided her with a residence for herself and her mother, Mrs. Morse, at 228 Madison street, Brooklyn, and money was furnished her by Mr. Augustus Storrs, the Treasurer of Plymouth Church. She has cocapied this residence ever since, but floor with the Professor, and danced for 16 minutes, till 9:06. Then Mr. Thomas took the floor with the Professor, and danced for 16 minutes, till 9:06. Then Mr. Thomas took the floor with the Professor, and danced for 16 minutes, till 9:06. Then Mr. Thomas took the floor with the Professor, and danced for 16 minutes, till 9:06. Then Mr. Thomas took the floor with the Professor, and danced for 16 minutes, till 9:06. Then Mr. Thomas took the floor with the Professor, and danced for 16 minutes, till 9:06. Then Mr. Thomas took the floor with the Professor was a glass of beer, the first liquid tasted by him since the start. A glass of beef tea stood waiting for him, but he went through the first three hours without tasting it. A 9:30, just as he plaints to play faster, saying that he was going too slow. His time throughout was fully as fast as that of the ball-room, if not faster, and of the went whirling about the room like a whirlwind. At no time did ne move slower than the average of waltzing time. At the end of the third hour be was apparently as fresh as at the start, not even being much overheated by the exertion.

At a little before 10 o'clock Prof. Cartier began to use beef tea freely, taking a sherry-glass at that of the ball-room, if not faster, and of the went whirling about the room like a whirlwind. At no time did ne move slower than the average of waltzing time. At the end of the third hour be was apparently as fresh as

one his plans.

His friends, who were visited, agreed that he His friends, who were visited, agreed that he was anxious in some way to reconstruct his shattered home, and that he had a strong impulse in this direction growing out of his abiding love for his wife, of whom he has never spoken, in all of his trouble, except in the kindest of terms. It was not pretended by any one that the basis of the possible reunion was known, or that any terms had been agreed on. It was only judged from Mr. Tilton's conduct that he was arranging for something of the kind.

Mr. E. J. Ovington, to whose house Mrs. Tilton went on leaving her own home, said that he

Mr. E. J. Ovington, to whose house Mrs. Titton went on leaving her own home, said that he had seen Mrs. Tilton frequently of late, and had asked her about the rumor that she was to return to her husband. She had emphatically answered that she had no desire to return, and that she should never go back to him while she was in her right mind. Mr. Ovington did not know whether she had received any visit from Mr. Tilton or not, or whether she had been solicited to return. He felt positive that there would never be any reunion.

licited to return. He felt positive that there would never be any reunion.
Another Plymonth Church brother said:
"Oh. Mrs. Tilton, eh? I just saw her get off a car at Orange street and go down toward Mr. Beccher's house. She was looking remarkably well. I was at a reception at the pastor's, the other night, and we had a long talk about the scandai troubles, but there wasn't any suggestion that Mrs. Tilton might go back to her husband. I know there is no fear of it."

The Hon. A. B. Magruder in Philadelphia Weekly Times. In 1868-several years after the War-a Senator in Congress had the temerity to make the charge that Gen. Lee had applied to President Lincoln for the command of the Federal army lestined to invade and subdue the Southern States, and that, being refused, from pique and resentment he turned and offered his sword in aid of the Southern cause, and thus was raised to the chief command of the Rebel forces. On the instant, Mr. Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, himself a Union man, denounced the statement as untrue, saying that, although he had not the authority of the accused to deny it, Gen. Lee's lofty character and unstained honor alone sufficed to repel the charge. This furalone sufficed to repel the charge. This furnished the occasion for Gen. Lee to give, through Mr. Johnson, not alone the conclusive proof of the incorrectness of the charge, but the clear evidence that he had himself declined, from a stern sense of duty and honor, the very preferment which he was falsely accused of coveting. None can tell the extraordinary story in better terms than Gen. Lee himself, as contained in the following modest and characteristic letter addressed by him at the time to the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, who, not long before his death, avouched to the contributor its entire authenticity:

Reverdy Johnson, who, not long before his death, ayouched to the contributor its entire authenticity:

Lexinoton, Va., Feb. 25, 1868.—The Hon. Reverdy Johnson, United States Senate, Washington—Mr Dean Six: My attention has been called to the official report of the debate in the Senate of the United States of the 19th inst., in which you did me the kindness to doubt the correctness of the statement made by the Hon. Simon Cameron in regard to myself. I desire that you may feel certain of my conduct on the occasion referred to, so far as my individual statement can make you so.

I never intimated to any one that I desired the command of the United States army, nor did I ever have a conversation but with one gentle man (Mr. Francis Preston Blair) on the subject, which was at his invitation and, as I understood it, at the instance of President Lincoln. After listening to take command of the army that was to be trought into the field, stating as candidly and courteously as I could that, though opposed to secession, and deprecating war, I could take no part in an invasion of the Southern States.

I went directly from the interview with Mr. Biair to the office of Gen. Scott, and told him of the proposition that had been made to me and my decision. Upon reflection after returning to my home, I concluded that I ought no longer to retain the commission theid in the United States army, and on the second morning thereafter I forwarded my resignation to Gen. Scott.

At the time I hoped that peace would have been preserved, that some way would have been found to save the country from the calamities of war, and I then had no other intention of the Governor of Virginis, I repaired to Richmond, found the Convention then in session had passed the ordinance withdrawing the State from the Union, and accept-

ed the commission of commander of its forces which was tendered me.

These are the simple facts of the case, and they show that Mr. Cameron has been misinformed. Your obedient servant,

R. E. Lee.

THE COURTS.

Record of New Suits, Judgments, Bankrupt-John Jones filed a bill against his wife Eliza-

beth, charging her with unfaithfulness, and praying for a divorce.

Indge Moore granted a decree of divorce to Frederick A. Kar, from James H. Karr on the ground of adultery.

The Appellate Court will meet this morning to hear motions, etc. Their rooms are nearly completed at the Grand Pacific, and when they are done, and some cases under advisement dis-posed of, the Court will adjourn till next April. In the Jonathan Turner whisky case a motion was made yesterday before Judge Blodgett and

was made yesterday before Judge Blodgett and overruled.

Frank Kuhn, indicted by the last Grand Jury, pleaded not guilty, and gave a recognizance for his appearance when wanted.

The sale under foreclosure of St. John's Episcopal Church, in the case of the Berkshire Life-Insurance Company against the trustees of the church, was yesterday confirmed by Judge Blodgett.

John H. Zimmerman, convicted a few days ago before Judge Blodgett of passing a counterfeit \$30 note, vesterday introduced several witnesses to show that his conduct before this had been good. His sentence, however, will not be given for a time.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Jerome I. Case began a suit for \$2,000 yesterday against Francis E. Hinckley.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

John Middleton, of this city, vesterday filed a voluntary petition in benkruptcy. His secured debts are \$29,500, with securities worth \$47,600, and the unsecured liabilities are \$40,744.84. The assets consist of \$15,500 of real estate heavily mortgaged. The petition was referred to Register Hibbard.

Henry H. harrison also followed the same way. His secured debts are \$1,500 and, the unsecured sc. \$34.02. The assets comprise real estate, \$5,000; notes and bills, \$637.15; and open accounts, \$2,021.76. Reference to Register Hibbard.

The creditors of Emanuel and Simon Hartman vesterday accounted a composition of 15 per man vesterday accounted of the per secured accounter of the per secured accounter of the per secured accounter of the per secured to Register Hibbard.

Hibbard.

The creditors of Emanuel and Simon Hartman yesterday accepted a composition of 15 per cent, payable in three equal payments, in one, seven, and fourteen months, the first two paynents to be guaranteed by Fred Henkel

Wales & Howard began a suit yesterday for \$4,000 against George Field and Eleazer W. Densinors

for \$4,000 against George Field and Electronia for trespass against Simon P. Douthart, claiming \$10,000 damages.

The Culmer Spring Company sued Raiph Plumb and F. E. Hinckley for \$1,500.

Wilson, Walker & Co. brought suit to recover \$1,800 from the same parties.

The Blue Island Land & Building Company began a suit against Lena R. and James Mc-

The Blue Island Land & Building Company began a suit against Lena R. and James McCauley, claiming \$2,000.

Elizabeth A. Stone, executrix of the will of the late H. O. Stone, commenced a suit for \$20,000 against the Northwestern Mutual Life-Insurance Company.

The Fidelity Savings Bank, for the use of V. A. Turojo, Receiver, began an action against A. Turpin, Receiver, began an action against George A. and Henry H. Shufeldt to recove \$12,000.

\$12,000.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Electa Stewart filed a bill yesterday against the Chicago Building Society, L. L. Greenleaf, and John M. Wallace. to restrain the saie of Subiot 32 of Subiot 8 in Block 5 of Sheffield's Addition to Chicago, under two trust-deeds for \$1,600, on the ground of usury.

Lucy W. Baliard and Mary B. Gage began a suit for \$3,000 against Charlotte H. A. Goodridge.

LUCY W. Ballard and Mary B. Gage began a suit for \$3,000 against Charlotte H. A. Goodridge.

Lucy W. Ballard brought suit for a like amount against James M. Marshall.

THE CALL

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—The whisky cases.

JUDGE BLODGETT—The whisky cases.

JUDGE GARY—100 to 209, inclusive. No. 189, Foroast vs. Nelson, on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—Passed cases, No. 156, Shaw vs. Griswold, on trial.

JUDGE ROCERS—546 to 570, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE BOOTH—Set case, term No. 794, Lauerman vs. Richon, and calendar Nos. 345, 348, 348, 352, 353, 355 to 365, inclusive, except 360, 392, and 363. No. 344. Bush vs. Chicago City Railway Company, on trial.

JUDGE FARWELL—1, 167, Marsh vs. Marsh, and 1, 316, Schoonhost vs. Evert.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—518, Pox vs. Lang, still on trial.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—The Watson Coal & Mining Company vs. Propeller Cashler; decree, \$20.65.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—H. D. Smith vs. Charles and Mari Lautenschlager, \$138, 29.—Andrew Peterson vs. Henry Larson and Peter Schlund, \$51.79.

\$31.79.
JUDIE GARY—German National Bank vs. William J. Maskell, \$713.18.—M. W. Carter vs. Stephen W. Stryker; debt, \$189.62.—F. W. Forwegge vs. Joseph Barton, \$84.
CHRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—N. B. Richards vs. Thomas A. Scott, \$345.20.

vs. Thomas A. Scott. \$335. 20.
JUNES BOOTH-G. W. Cushing et al. vs. State
Savings Institution, \$2,248.

THE APELLATE SUPERFLUITY.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 19.—The Appellate
Court, Third District, meets to-morrow, but
thus far only ten cases are docketed, the principal one being an appear from Christian County, in the injunction case of Pana Township et
al. vs. The State Auditor. This is an injunction
issued by the Christian County Court, restrain-

al. vs. The State Auditor. This is an injunction issued by the Christian County Court, restraining the Auditor from levying a tax to pay certain bonds issued by that township in aid of the Springfield & Illinois Southeastern Railroad. The call of the docket will commence at 10 o'clock a. m. Thursday, and twenty cases will be called each day.

A Nurse Who Sacrificed Her Own Life to Save Five Children.

New York Hercury.

One of the nursing Sisters of the Order of Troyes succumbed recently at Paris to an attack of hydrophobla, contracted under circumstances of no ordinary heroism. A month ago Sister Mary was taking charge for a walk of five convalescent children, the eldest of whom was only 8 years of age, when they were suddenly assailed by a sheep-dog, whose jaws were running with foam, and who attacked them with fury. She instantly saw the danger of her charges, and. by a sheen-dog, whose jaws were running with foam, and who attacked them with fury. She instantly saw the danger of her charges, and, resolutely interposing between the terrified children and the furious animal, bravely withstood its attack. She was severely bitten, and the dog, excited by the cries of the children, endeavored to rush upon them. Then followed a spiendid act of devotion. Protecting with her body the children who hung on to her petticoats shricking with terror, this brave girl threw herself courageously upon the dog, and for ten minutes grasped it, rolling over with it, and thrusting her fist into its mouth to prevent its biting the children. Some peasants, who came up at last, beat off and killed the dog. The Sister was found to have fifteen deep wounds on her hands and lacerated arms; an important artery was wounded. Skillful care was given to her wounds, ligatures were applied, the parts torn were canterized, and for a short time after her return to Paris some hope existed that she might escape the ultimate fate which there was so much reason to fear. Later, however, the pharvugeal spasm, vomiting, and hydrophobia in ahl its characteristic symptoms appeared; and Sister Mary died from this fatal and fearful disease, finding consolation in the certitude of having saved, at the price of her life, the five children who had been confided to her.

Driven from Home by Rattlesnakes.

R. D. Reynoids, of Slaughtersville, Ky., says that Mr. T. F. Brown (a half-brother of our townsman, J. L. Brown) and family have been driven from home by rattlesnakes. Two or three nights in succession, before Mr. Brown abandoned his premises, he and his family heard the snakes rattle frequently under and around the house. Twenty-seven had been killed at last accounts.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS I patrons throughout the city we have established brach offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the samples at charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. astrofasts. on Saturdays:
William H. Winning. Bookseller and Stationer.
154 Twenty-second-st.. near Wabash-ay.
S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009
West Madison-st. near Western-Stationer, etc., 1009
West Madison-st. near Western-Stationery.
ROBERT THRUMSTON. West-Side News Depot, 1
Biue Island-ay. corner of Haisted-st.
GEORGE HENRY. Books, Stationery, etc., 330 Division-st.

vision-st. H. C. HERRICK. Jeweler, News-Dealer, and Fancy Goods, 729 Lake-st., corner Lincoln. PERSONAL
PERSONAL
DERSONAL-M. W. LUKEN, M. D., OF CHICAGO, is hereby requested to send his present address to the book establishment of ALFRED LORENTZ, Letpic, Saxony.

PARTNER WANTED-WITH \$2,000 CASH, TO take an interest in an old established retail grocery, doing a suspense of \$60,000 per annum. Inquire of BOYD & WISNER, 59 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE. TO EXCHANGE—\$12,000 NIGE BRICK STORE, AND lot 25x120, east front, on Halsted-st., between Madison and Morroe: want house and lot or good farm. T. B. BOYD. Room 7, 179 Madison. CITY REAL ESTATE.

POR SALE—\$4.630—A SPLENDID TWO-STORY and basement stone front 11-room dwelling, let 21x132, east front, near Monroe and Oakiey-ets., one block from horse-care, with all the furniture furnace, etc. The house is first-class and in solendid order. This is certainly a great sacrifice; house cost over \$3.500; will sell house, lot, and furniture all complete, for \$4.65; \$1.150 down. balance easy. \$1.200—\$6.0 down: 11-room framed dwelling, and lot 22x122; house has two bath-rooms and is in first-class order; house cost \$2.000; within one block of Rock Island car-shops on Dearborn-8., between Porty-ninth and Fiftieth-sts.

\$3.600—\$0.00 down: 11-room two-story and basement new block from Ogden-sy. (as Sale). On Irving place, one block from Ogden-sy. (as Sale). On Irving place, one block from Ogden-sy. (as Sale). On Irving place, one block from Ogden-sy. (as Island Car-sy). The Malloon-st.

T. B. BOYD, Room 7. 179 Malloon-st.

TOR SALE—TO CAPITALISTS—A NO. 1 BUSINESS CITY REAL ESTATE.

T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—TO CAPITALISTS—A NO. 1 BUSINESS
property in the heart of the city, in pieces from
\$50,000 to \$250,000, paying from 8 to 10 per cent net
lucome. Parties looking for investments will find it in
their interest to call our office before buying. J. RENRY & JACOB WEIL, Room 3, No. 146 Dearborn-st. FOR SALE-\$2,100 CASH WILL BUY THE LAST lot, 25x10x, on State-st., east front, between Superior-st. and Chicago-av. This is just half value. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179; Madison-st.

FOR SALE-AT HALF 178 VALUE, A FIRST-class house and lot, corner Polk and Leavitt-sta. JAMES W. SCOVILLE, 110 West Washington-st.

TOR SALE—ON ONTARIO-ST., NEAR FRANK-III, two good two story and basement brick houses, 20 rooms each, and tor deallow; only \$4.500 each, J.H. KEELEI, 163 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—BEAL RARGAIN; NICE FRAME, POR SALE—BEAL RARGAIN; NICE FRAME, Covered basement residence, furnace, bath: Cottage Groven are the country of the count POR SALE-\$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT one block from depot, as Lagrange, 7 miles from blocace, \$15 down and \$5 monthly: cheapest property microscopic and above free; abstract free; 10-cent train microscopic in III A BROWN, 122 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

COUNTRY BEAL ESTATE. FOR SALE-160 ACRES CHOICE LAND, PARTLY improved, near Yankton, capital Dakota, for \$500 cash. Address B 40, Tribune office.

TO RENT-HOUSES.

West Side.

TO RENT-85 PER MONTH-2-STORY FRAME house, is Harvard st.; 57 per month, 6 large rooms, is 16 large rooms, 17 large rooms, 18 for stern st.; 18 per month, 6 rooms, 18 for stern st.; 18 per month, two-story frame house, 1930 West Polkst.; 18 12 per month, two-story frame house, 1930 West Polkst.; 18 12 per month, new two-story prick house, 17 Fillmore-st. Inquire at 385 Western st. To RENT-840-TO THE RIGHT PARTY, ELE-gant new marble-front bouse, 217 Ashland-av. Hef-erence required. Apply at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

North Side.

TO RENT-I WANT A GOOD RESPONSIBLE CAR
Penter to rent a house, and will give him work for
the least double the rent. For particulars cail on GEO
BELDERKIN, at 166 and 167 Michigan-st., Chicago
PHILANDER SMITH. PHILANDER SMITH.

TO RENT-NEAR LINCOLN PARK, AND IN A desirable locality, a south-front 14-room brick; an east-front 11-room brick, furnace and barn: two floors (or rooms) in a brick dwelling; all at reasonable terms, which are the statement to come South and West Dividous, CHAILES N. RALE, 138 Engeloph-st.

TO RENT_BOOMS. To RENT-TO A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE IN A small private family where the comforts and luxuries of home may be enjoyed, everything new and first-class. Apply at 24 Throop-et., West Side, between Madison and Washington. Madison and Washington.

TO RENT-THREE ROUMS AT 241 WEST MADISon-st. suitable for housekeeping; newly caleimined; modern improvements. W. H. THOMPSON,
223 West Madison-st.

South Side.

TO RENT-85 CLARK-ST., OPPOSITE COURT I House, bandsomely furnished warm rooms at \$2.50, 83, and \$4 per week. TO RENT-NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS. AP
ply at Room 30, 115 East Randolph-st.

WANTED TO RENT. WANTED-TO RENT-TWO NICELY FURNISH-ed rooms, with water, for light housekeeping, by an elderly couple, to the Third Ward, east of State-st. Address, with price, B 50, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL. A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, Abonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark, Room 5 and 6. Established 1884.

A A MONEY IN HAND TO LOAN ON FURNIture, without removal, or upon good collaterais. C. B. WILSON, Room 5, 118 Randolph-st. C. B. WILSON, 1600m 3, 118 Kandolph-st.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER.

Money to oan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Bullion Office (ficensed), 59 East Madison -8t. Established 1885.

I CAN MAKE CHOICE LOANS OF \$5,000 AND upwards on city property or farms at lowest rates.

JOS. R. PUTNAM, 25 Portland Block. MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, &C.

any good collaterals. W. N. ALLEY, 162 Washington st., Room 47. MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT AT CUR rent rates. EDWARD S. DREYER & CO., 90 Dearborn-st., near Washington. Nickels in Sums of 22 And Upwards CAN be had in exchange for currency at the counting room of the Tribune Company. PENNIES CAN BE HAD IN EXCHANGE FOR currency at the counting room of the Tripman

SILVER 25 AND 50 CENT PIECES IN PACKAGES HORSES AND CARRIAGES. A UCTION SALES OF HORSES, BUGGIES, HAR-Anesses, etc., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, commencing at 10 a. m., at WREN & CO.'S, 196 and 198 Wasnington-st. A UCTION TURSDAYS AND FRIDAYS AT 10 A. M. of horses, wagons, etc.; old harness and odds and ends bought. 27t West Twelfth-st. and ends bought. 271 West Twelfth-st.

POR SALE—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE, 20 HORSES, fit for all work; warranted sound; one week's trial given; 3 six-reat close coupe rocksways: 2 four-seat do; 2 extension top carriages; 2 jump seats; 10 phaetons; 20 top buggles, side springs and end springs; 10 open do: 10 top delivery wagons; 15 open do; sulkier, road wagons, double and single harness, lap robes, blankets, girths, halters, any article you may want in this line of trade; three stories chuck full, and all for sale at a slaughter. Horses to let by the day or week cheaper than any place in Chicago. Money advanced on horses, buggles, and harness. Will sell on monthly payments or exchange. H. C. WALKER, 249 and 251 State-st.

or exchange. H. C. WALKER, 249 and 251 State-st.

WE WILL MAKE EXTRA INDUCEMENTS TO
buyers for the next sixty days, to reduce an unusually large stock of our own manufacture of pleasure
and business buggies, the quality of which is unsurpassed by any in the trade. We also have in stock elegrant coupes, broughams, rocksways, etc., and the celebrated Concord express wagons and trucks a tmost
reasonable prices; also, a few good second-hand phaetons and buggies, and coupe rocksway cheap; an inspection solicited. PENNOYER & CO., 350 to 396 Wabash-av. BOARDING AND LODGING. South Side.
21 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.—ENGLISH HOUSE; a fine furnished front room on second floor; other single rooms, with board, \$5 to \$7 per week.

single rooms, with board, \$5 to \$7 per week.

North Sides.

Two PERSONS CAN FIND A PLEASANT HOME in a small private family, pleasantly located near Lincoin Park. Address B 44, Tribune office,

Hotelss.

CLARENCE HOUSE, NOS. 351, 353, 353, AND 357
State-st., four blocks south of the Palmer House-Rooms well furnished; table farst-class; board with room per day, \$1, 50 to \$2; per week, \$6, \$7, and \$8.

KLEINE'S HOTEL, 100 NORTH LASALLE-ST.—
Per week; \$1, 25 per day; day board, \$4, 50 per week; single mesia, 25 cenus.

NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV.—

A First-class board, with pleasant rooms, at \$5 to \$7 per week; \$1.25 per day; day board, \$4.50 per week; single meals, 25 ceaus.

NEVADA HOTEL. 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV.—

Good board and rooms \$1.50 per day; \$5. \$6, and \$7 per week. Rooms without board, \$2 to \$8 per week.

CANDS HOUSE, CORNER WABASH-AV. AND Madison-st.—Several nice family rooms and single rooms at very low rates; day board \$5 per week.

MUSICAL.

A FINE PIANO, BUT LITTLE USED, FOR SALE; \$10 monthly until padf for; warranted for 5 years.

REED'S Temple of Music, 52 Yan Buren-st.

MASON & HAMLIN CASINET ORGANS—CHANGE IN STYLES!

NEW AND FIRST-CLASS ORGANS

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!

In order to dispose of a number of styles which we have dropped from our catalogue, and of which no more will be manufactured, we offer them at retafl at greatly reduced prices.

These are new organs, fully equal to any made by us, differing only in that the cases are not of the latest designs.

They will be sold for cash, or for easy payments, or rented until rent pays.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS CO.

UPRIGHT PIANOS—WARRANTED AS DURABLE plants of stand in tune as long as the best square plano; special prices. REED'S Temple of Music.

1.000 PIANOS AND ORGANS—FIVE YEARS' terly payments we give special prices. Call and examine before buying. Hustrated catalogues mailed free. REED'S Temple of Music.

MISCELLANEOUS. ALL CASH PAID FOR LADIES AND GENTLEmen's cast-off ciothing. E. HERSCHEL. 548 Statest., Chicago. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

To PARTIES WISHING TO REAGH 3.000 OR 8.000
honafide agents by bending circulars West and
Northwest, will find it to their advantage to address B
45, Tribune office.

WE WILL GIVE 35 TO ANY PERSON WHO HAS
the toothache one minute after taking one trial
of Cheopatra: best remedy in the world for catarrh.
Try it free at Room 24, southwest corner of Madison
and Dearborn-sts.

BOARD-FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE IN A strictly private family, where the comforts of a home may be had for reasonable price: North Side south of Chicago-av. or West Side, east of Union Park. Address 8 48, Tribune office. DOARD-BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN IN A PRIvate family where no other boarders are kept preferred; best reference given. C 2. Tribane office.

BUSINESS CHANCES. FLOUR AND FEED STORE FOR SALF-DOING A profitable business: spiendid location on the West Side: the owner has good reasons for selling. Address B 55, Tribune office.

FOR SALE-SALGON NO. 26 NORTH CLARE-ST. In one of the best locations in the city; will sell cheap for cash; good business, with trade aircady established.

MEDICAL WORKS—GROSS SURGERY, 2 VOLS.

84; Gray's Anatomy, 84; Bamsbolt's Districtica,

84; Watson's Practice, 83; Wood's Practice, 84; Car
85; PAID FOR WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY.

Standard works bring good prices; before you sail

your library see ChaPIN. cor. Madison and Duarbora.

WANTED-MALB HELP. WANTED-AN EXPERIENCED SALEMAN FOR Dotton department. Call to-day between 8 and 10 clock a. m. at MANDEL BROS., Twenty-second-st. and Michigan av. WANTED-YOUNG MAN AS CLERK IN A BANK.
Address, with references, B 49, Tribune office. WANTED-THREEE WHOLESALE BOOT AND shee salesmen by one of the oldest and largest manfacturing houses in the city. Address C 14. Tall-une office.

WANTED—TAILORS: GOOD PAY AND STRADE
Work to good men; also a few good girls to sew of
cloaks and mants. The tailor and cutter, JOHN,
throop and Madison-six. WANTED-TWO CARVERS AT 92 BLUE ISLAND WANTED-PRACTICAL CUTTERS AND OPERAtors for a cutting-machine. Apply at SIMON,
MYER. STRAUSS & CO., corner Monroe and Francelinests.

WANTED-AT ONCE-A GOOD WHITENER TO run whitening-machine. TRUNKEY & CO., 212 East Kingle-st.

WANTED-AN EXPERIENCED CLOAK-CUTTER. Apply to M. BEIFELD & CO., 240 East Madison. WANTED—LABORERS—SOUTH—RAILROAD tickets at great reduction to St. Louis, Carro, Memphis, Vicksburg, Nashville, Mobile, New Oricans, and all intermediate points. Apply at 77 South Clarkst., basement.

WANTED—SO RAILROAD LABORERS, WAGES S. S. So and \$1.35, fare furnished; 100 coal-miners. R. F. CHRISTIAN & CO., 268 South Water-st.

WANTED—1,000 MEN FOR THE SOUTH; WAGES
WANTED—1,000 MEN FOR THE SOUTH; WAGES
state per month and board; work guaranteed all
winter. For cheap tickets and information apply to
CHRISTIAN & CO., 208 South Water-st., Room II.

WANTED—100 LABORERS, \$1.50 PER DAY.
\$1.75 per day. Cheap tickets to all points South at J.
H. SPERBECK'S, 23 West Randolph-st.

Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous.

Wanted-intelligent men and women seeking for profitable employment should not be deceived by the representations of small and unsubstantial concerns, stating that they are the only ones doing a legitimate business, but call and see us before, engaging. "The proof of the pudding is in the eating." We will prove to your satisfaction that our agents acil more, make more money, and give better satisfaction to their patrons withour superb papers and premiums than with anything in this country. We let our grand premium chromos speak for themselves, relying on the judgment of intelligent men to secure their services. Caif or address WM. W. KELLY & CO., 199, 201, 203 Randolpi-st. their services. Carl or address WM. W. KELLY & CO., 199, 201, 203 Kandolph-st.

W. ANTED—AN ESTABLISHED HOUSE WANTS A traveling man acquainted with the produce and provision business to sell the wholesale trade in the Eastern and Southern States, produce, provisions, and grain; to such a one who is willing to pay his own travelling expenses one-half the profits will be given; a good percentage can be made: such party must furnish travelling capteness of give security for the same. Address X 14, Tribute office. WANTED-MEN TO TAKE AGENTS' GUIDE:
10 cents, with all changes, for one year. Circulation over 10.00. JAMESP. SCOTT, 69 Dear-born-st.
WANTED-BOOT AND SHOE SALESMAN, BY A Boston House, for Wisconsin. Minnesota, and one for lows: men of experience only. Address Box 2183, Boston, Mais. W ANTED MEN AND LADIES TO SELL CHRIST-mas and New Year chromos, water-poss, jew-elry novelties, needles, stationery, etc.; a thousand fast selling articles; 810 to \$15 a day can be made by live canvassers; catalogue free. C. M. LININGTON, 48 and 47 Jackson-48. 43 and 47 Jackson-et.

WANTED—VARNISH SALESMAN; ONLY THOS
having best reference and controlling custom
may address WM TILDEN & STOKES, 252 Pearl-st.,
New York, Successors to Wm. Tilden & Nephew, and
Wm. Tilden Blodgett. WANTED-A COPYIST FOR A PEW DAYS AT 53 West Randolph-st.

Wanted-Reliable Men That are 600m street-talkers; can make from \$10 to \$20 m day. Call at Room 24, southwest corner of Madison and Dearborn-sts. Dearborn-sts.

WANTED-2 FIRST-CLASS TRAVELERS, EXperisuced in crockery, glassware, and lamps, for
lows, Minnesota, and Wisconsin. Address A. & CO.,
care Carrier No. 8, main office.

WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS ADVERTISING CAN
vasser; good pay and steady work. B 94, Tribune office. WANTED-MEN SERKING EMPLOYMENT IN any capacity, apply or address with stamp, THE FRANKLIN AGENCY, 167 East Madison-st., Room 4. WANTED-MEN SEERING BUSINESS TO CALL for our calalogue of new fast selling articles. AMERICAN NOVELTY CO., 186 State-st. STUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAS State-st.

S(American) willing to work during the winter fof his beard; has experienced coachman. Good city references. Address C 4. Tribune office.

WANTED—RELIABLE PARTIES TO MANAGE branch offices in other cities, worth \$5 per day. Capital required \$150. Inquire at 133 Madison, Soom 7,

WANTED-FEMALE HELP. WANTED-A WOMAN FOR SECOND WORK, Apply with reference at 701 West Jackson-st.

WANTED-A GOOD GERMAN GIRL FOR GENand fronting thoroughly; small private family. Call at
609 West Monroe-st. WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL honsework; must come well recommended. Apply at 197 Ashland-sv.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a small family. No Irish. References required. 111 Cottage Grove-av. WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, AN ERRAND ORL at Room 23, 126 State-st. WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO LIGHT housework. Inquire at 55 South Paulina-st. WANTED-AN EXPERIENCED CHAMBER MAID.

Apply at Room 30, 115 East Randolph-st.

Wanted-TiDY GIRL, 12 TO 14 YEARS OLD, to take care of a baby: references required, 439 WARTED—A STRONG, HEALTHY WET-NURSE.

WAPPIJ at Dr. BEVAN'S office, 11 Harmon-court, from 11 to 1 and 6 to 7 p. m.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY WITH SOME KNOWLedge of bookkeeping, as copyist; \$4 per week. O

Is, Tribune office.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT BOOKkeeper. Address C. I, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS
shipping or receiving clerk. C. 13, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOILER FIREY.AN; OR
will pay \$50 cash to any man of influence who will
get me a situation as froman on some railroad; best of
reference given. B 47, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED-BY FIRST-CLASS GIRL:
Small private family. 132 East: Twenty-second-st.
SITUATION WANTED-BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK
to wash and from or to do housework. Call or address 68 Wesson-st.
SITUATION WANTED-BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK
to wash and from or to do housework. Call or address 68 Wesson-st.
SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG GIRL TO
do general housework and to sew if frequired; would
like a home. Reference if required. Apply at 132
West Johnston Wanted-BY A GERMAN GIRL
COMPETENT OF WANTED-BY A GERMAN GIRL
OCOMPETENT OF TWO days.
SITUATION WANTED-BY A SCOTCH WOMAN
to ecook, wash, and do blain sewing in small private
family. Apply at 20 Sullivan-st., for two days.
SITUATION WANTED-BY A GIRL WHO UNDERstands housework thoroughly, who is a good cook
and laundress. Please call at 921 Dearborn-st.
SITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT GIRL
North Ashland-ay.
SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO
second work or general housework in a small family; can give bees of reference. Call at 755 North Wells.
SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD SWEDISH
SITUATION WANTED-BY AN AMERICAN GIRL
SO SCHOOL SWEDISH
SITUATION WANTED-BY AN AMERICAN GIRL
SO SCHOOL SWEDISH
SO SC SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE.

ican family. Apply for two days at less Townsendess,
SiTUATION WANTED-BY AN AMERICAN GIRL
to do second or ceneral bousework in a small family. Call at 1065 South Dearborness.

Nurses.
SITUATION WANTED-BY AN EDUCATED AMERican woman as nurse to an invalid, or housekeepar where a servant a kept. Address or call at 256 Michigan av.

Employment Agencies.
SITUATIONS WANTED-FAMILIES IN NEED OF good Scandipavian or German female help can be supplied at G. DESKE'S office, 172 North Haisted at.

LOST AND FOUND.

TAKEN UP—A COW, 9TH.OP NOVEMBER. APPLY

OR SALE—FINE STORK FOR PURNING.

TORT A COW, 9TH.OP NOVEMBER. APPLY

I OST—A LORGE PAWN. COLORED SQUARE.

Dianket on whash-av. has nught; will pay a reward. OSCAR FIELD, 165 Michigan-av.

OST—A LORGE PAWN. COLORED SQUARE.

Dianket on whash-av. has nught; will pay a reward. OSCAR FIELD, 165 Michigan-av.

OST—A CORAL ROSE EARRING ON THEOOP.

I st. between Harrison and Van Buren; on Van Buren.

Sele-et-al corac between Throop and Laskile-eta., on Lorge Sele-eta.

Oblo and Indians. Please return to Kinzie School, or 178 Throop-st.

OST—FRIDAY EVENING ON RUSH-ST. BE-book. The Ender will please return to Kinzie School, or 178 Throop-st.

OST—A POCKETBOOK CONTAINING TWO plain gold rings and \$10, for which the finder will be initially rewarded.

OST—A POCKETBOOK CONTAINING TWO plain gold rings and \$10, for which the finder will be liberally rewarded by returning to office of Glen House, 177 East Mouree-st.

TAKEN UP—A COW, 9TH.OP NOVEMBER. APPLY 1044 Himman-st.

FOR SALE—FINE STORK FIXTURES CHEAP.

APPLY at 8 South Clark-es.

FIREPROOP WAREHOUSE FOR PURNITURE, Carraiges, and merchanding: lowest rates: money loaned at 10 per cent per year. 180 West Moarce-st.

WANTED-GOOD SECOND-HAND ENGINE OF 10 80 horse-power. Address B 41. Tribune office.

The Tribune

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AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre. Madison street, between State Lillian, or Woman's Last Love." Randolph street, between Clark tagagement of Fryer's Opera Troupe.

Haverly's Theatre oe street, corner of Dearborn.

Clark street, between Randolph and Washing Variety performance. Afternoon and evening.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1877.

CHICAGO MARKET SUMMARY

The Chicago produce markets were moderately active yesterday, and generally firmer. Mess pork closed 5@7%c per bri lower, at \$12,10@12,12% closed 5@7%c per for November and \$12.25@12.27% for January.
Lard closed 2%c per 100 lbs higher, at \$7.87%
67.90 cash or selier January. Meats were
easier, at 5c for boxed shoulders and 6%c for do short ribs. Lake freights were less active and firm, at 5c for wheat to Buffalo. Whisky was unoted at \$1.06 per gallon. Flour was steady. Wheat closed Ic higher, at \$1.084 for November and \$1.064 for December. Corn closed Mc higher, at 45% for November and 42% for December, at 45% for any at 45% for December. her thats closed steady, at 25%c cash and 25% ber. Oats closed steady, at 25% cash and 25% for November. Rye was firmer, at 63% c. Barley closed stronger, at 63% cash and 63% c for December. Hors were active, firm, and 10c higner, closing at \$4.35% t.00 for common to choice grades. Cattle were dull and unchanged, at \$2.40@4.75 for common to choice. Sheep were quiet at \$2.75@4.25. Inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 298 cars wheat, 359 cars and 5,000 bu corn, 51 cars oats, 13 cars (778 cars), 328,000 bu. One hundred dollars in

Greenbacks at the New York Stock Exchange yesterday sold at 973.

old would buy \$102,6234 in greenbacks at the

The movement by the Citizens' League or ganized to suppress in Chicago the sale of liquor to minors may well receive the earnest and vigorous co-operation of the churches ; it begins the work of temperance reform at the right end, and deserves the support of all good people. The Baptist and Methodist isters at their regular weekly meetings yesterday adopted resolutions pledging to organization and its aims their hearty sympathy and active assistance.

The Common Council last evening passed an ordinance, amendatory of the Building ordinance, which requires that all buildings which are four or more stories in height, except those used for private buildings exclusively, shall be supplied with one or more metallic ladders or fire-escapes extending from the ground to the roof; a failure to comply with the provisions of the ordinance within thirty days after notification by the designated authorities to involve a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$200, besides a fine of \$50 for each week of neglect to com-

The Fidelity Receiver yesterday began the payment of a dividend of 10 per cent to depositors, and the sums thus disbursed, ngh small in individual cases, will be nd to many poor people, and extremely welcome to all. By the report of the D positors' Committee, which is published this morning, the gratifying prospect is held out that the proportion ultimately realized by the creditors will exceed the estimate of the ceiver in his recent report, the Committee believing that the Receiver committed, in many instances, the excusable error undervaluing the assets, and that the difference between the estimate and the results will be sufficient to cover the cost of liquida tion. All of which is most earnestly to be

An attempt was yesterday made by the retiring ringsters of the County Board to restore the salaries of county employes to the figures as they stood previous to the recent reduction. The proposition was defeated by a vote of 7 to 6, and the new Board will some into existence with this portion of an anpleasant but imperative duty accomlished. There are a thousand other ex travagances to be pruned down and abolish ed, and when all is done that the taxpayers and and expect of the new Board in this direction, and the policy of retrenchment is impartially enforced, the employes who now ries will have no right to complain. But the chment must be sweeping and impar tial .- no exceptions and no favoritism.

The policy adopted by some of the Senat Committees of refusing to meet and prepare reports upon matters referred to them for ration is likely to result in one or more spirited contests. The Democrats, having waited until their patience is exhausted for a report from the Elections Com mittee on the South Carolina case, yesterday resolved in caucus that Mr. THURMAN shall move in open Senate to discharge the Committee from further responsibility in the case,—this attempt, if successful, to be followed by a motion to swear in BUTLER, the Democratic contestant. It is said they count on the assistance of two Republics senators, PATTERSON and CONOVER, to carry out the project. Then, too, the friends of the Silver bill have a grievance which they are tempted to resent in a similar manner The Finance Committee regularly fails of a quorum, the monometallic obstr efusing to act on the bill, and the silve men, who are believed to have a decided najority—one estimate places the Senate at 18 to 22 in favor of the bill in some form nay also conclude to take the matter from the hands of the Committee and force a vote

It was comedy day in the House yeste lay, and Mr. S. S. Cox, formerly of Ohio. but now hailing from New York, was under ined on the bills. Mr. ABBAM HEWITT. who elected Mr. Thoun in the campaign of 1876, was down for a solo on the corndodger, an instrument which, its inventor claims, will stir the great heart of the French nation if the United States Government will send it to the coming Exposi

The programme was carried to pletion, but HEWITT'S part, either from some unexplicable blunder of the intellieither gent compositor who set up the programme or from some other cause as yet untold, became transposed upon the list of performances, and thus seriously interfered with the symmetry of the entertainment, principally to the chagrin of the witty Samuel. The Hewirr instrument ground out th music to the apparent delight of every one upon the floor, except the artist above alluded to, and some of its strains were really of a pleasing character, especially those which touched upon the rottenborough system, in which Mr. Cox has a personal interest.

Yesterday's brief announcement of the

capture of Kars is fully confirmed in the dis-

patches printed this morning. Such details as are at hand show that the historic stronghold of Armenia was taken only after a series of most magnificent assaults by the Russians, commencing at 8:30 o'clock Saturday evening and continuing until 8 o'clock Sunday morning, at which hour the Turks abandoned their last redoubt, and the garrison fled in hot haste toward Erzeroum, only to be pursued and captured by the Cossack cavalry. Kars was to the Russo-Turkish war what Vicksburg was to the American war, and Plevna is the Rich mond. With the fall of the former the back bone of the defense of Asia Minor is com pletely broken, and Erzeroum and Trebizond must soon follow in the train of Russian victories. It may well be doubted whether Turkey will ever again recover possession of the city and fortress of Kars; Russia will undoubtedly take good care to prevent her ancient enemy from recovering control of this key to the situation in Armenia. The fall of the Richmond of the campaign is now only a question of time, and with it such a complete and over-whelming defeat of the Turkish arms that nothing will remain but for the Porte to make peace on the best terms it can secure.

THE SILVER DOLLAR. In a letter published in THE TRIBUNE, Mr. PHILIP STEIN asks for various information

concerning the demonetization of silver. The act of 1873, under which the coinage

of the silver dollar was prohibited, was not when before Congress in the form of a bill. such a measure of legislation as to invite or attract general and much less the special attention of members of Congress. There was nothing in its title, nor in its general character, to suggest that there was any change in the coinage, silver or gold, or in the weight of any of the coins, much less the abolition of the further coinage of the then existing coins. The bill was of enormous length containing about sixty sections, and covering nany printed pages of the statutes at large. The title had no reference to any change of the coins, or to the demonetization of silver. It was prepared outside of Congress, by the Director of the Mint and others. The laws and regulations of the Mint were scattered through a long series of acts. This bill was to reduce all these acts to one, and to modernize the regulations of the practical operations of the Mint as had been suggested by experience both in this and in other countries. Nothing of all this had any relation whatever to any change or reform of coinage. It related wholly to the mechanical operations of the Mint. The bill was regarded as a special measure, prepared by ex-perts, to place the mechanical operations of the Mint under proper regulations. It was not a bill to demonetize silver or gold, or to change their relations, or the weight or fineness of any coin of either metal. Nominally the bill was referred to committees in both s, but it is doubtful whether any of the members ever read, or, reading, under stood any of its details. It was taken in good faith by members as prepared by the Mint officers and other experts, as containing nothing but what it professed to contain and which such officers were specially competent to recommend. The bill was reported in the House and was passed, never having been read except by its title. It was passed in the Senate without being read in full. We admit, however, that, had the bill been read, it is not possible that the fraud would have been detected in the matter of the abolition of the silver dollar. The forty-seventh se tion of the act provided:

The silver coins of the United States shall be a rade dollar, a half dollar, a quarter dollar,

The fiftieth section read : No coins either of gold, silver, minor coin those of the denominations, standards, and weight

set forth in this act. This was simply a re-enactment of the existing law, with the silver dollar of 4124 grains omitted from the list of coins. The frand was in the manner in which this omission was made under the form of re-enacting the previous law. It was adroitly an successfully done, and the coinage of the silver dollar was arrested on the 12th of February, 1873. Six months later, the President. writing to a friend, expressed his regret that silver was not more largely coined, and then for the first time learned that he had signed

the law prohibiting its coinage.

This act, however, in prohibiting the further coinage of the silver dollar of 412 grains, did not fully demonetize it; that is, that dollar remained a legal-tender, as it had been for eighty years previously. So, in 1874, when the codifiers of the laws prepared their work, they reported the code as embodying the existing law without change. The act of 1873 had declared that the silver trade dollar, the half dollar, quarter dollar, and dime should be a legal-tender for all sums not exceeding five dollars. This did not include, and therefore did not directly demon etize, the old silver dollar. But the code changing the language of the act of 1873, provided that "the silver coins of the United States," including all, should thereafter be a legal-tender for sums not exceeding five dol lars. Then demonetization of the silver dol-

lar was complete. The secresy, the adroitness, the peculiar phraseology adopted, all indicate that this was deliberately done by some one aware of its effect, which effect was not disclosed, and the law was enacted. The fact that silver had been demonetized was not generally known until late in 1875 or the beginning of 1876. The act was legally passed, and is as effect ually the law of the land as if every member of Congress and the President had been aware of its contents; but the manner in which the measure was foisted upon Congress and the President was evidence of a purpose to accomplish that secretly which would never have been permitted had the purpose been known. While the act was passed according to the forms of law, this articular part was fraudulently imposed or for such legislation, whether it be fraud or a

nactment of the law under

which it was a legal-tender. That is the sole measure proposed by the Silver bill now pending in the Senate. It is to restore the law relating to the silver of 4124 grains just as it existed in 1873-'74, when the prohibition of coinage and the onetization of the silver dollar were enacted. No human being had ever peti-tioned Congress to demonetize silver; no such question was ever publicly urged in Congress or out of it. It was known that there was a party in Europe who wished the general demonetization of silver and the universal adoption of gold as the exclusive noney; but that question had never been discussed or agitated in this country, yet s the pretense of revising the regulations of the mechanical and official operations of the Mint, secretly obtained the demonetization of silver in this country without the knowledge of the members of Congress and with out the knowledge of the country. The question now is, Shall this fraud, or blunder, or national wrong be remedied by the restors tion of the silver dollar to free coinage as a legal-tender ?

THE FUTURE VALUE OF SILVER. The whole burden of the argument

by the opponents of the remo silver may be found in the following sen ence, taken from the Baltimore Gazette: The greenback now is worth 97 cents, the silve dollar 92. To make the latter legal-tender make it as good as paper, or rather makes the paper a bad as itself. Every man who owns a greenback to the difference between 97 and 92 cents. The owns, every bond that he holds, every credi

It is this statement that goes flying aroun from one Eastern newspaper to another, and is reiterated day after day in as many differ ent forms as the resources of the English language and the tricks of ciphering will ad-This reckless assertion has been answered in part by Senator Bourwell, an ex-Secretary of the Treasury, and an uncom ometallist. When questioned in regard to the probable effect of the BLAND bill becoming a law, the purport of his reply was as follows:

The immediate result of remonetization would apparently be good. A greenback is a debt first rise to the value of the greenback. Silver has an intrinsic value which paper money does not possess, and consequently the commercial value of the former could not be forced as low as that of paper money by excess of production. The apparent good effect might last for several years, until silver to gold than from paper to gold. There would be such abundance of silver that apparently we could never make the substitution. We have sed through all the perils of resumption; th remonetization of silver as a legal-tender for a debts would be like taking a plunge in again.

This is the opinion of a gentleman who opposed to the remonetization of silver, but who is still not so obtuse in financial mat ters as to ignore the difference between the commercial value of silver in a demonetize condition and its function as money when made a legal-tender. We cite his opinion or this point as likely to command the atten tion of those with whom he sides on the gen eral issue. Mr. Bourwell understands that the remonetization of silver would not drag down the present paper value, but would en hance the coin value to par with the paper If the paper dollar, irredeemable in character and worth about two cents a pound if divested of its legal-tender character, can b maintained at 97 or 971 cents value in gold, then it is ridiculous to assume that a silver dollar, which has an intrinsic value of 92 cents in gold without any legal-tender quality, could not be kept at par with at least the present value of the paper dollar, if invested with the legal tender character. Mr. Bourwell understands this. He thinks that this appreciation would last for several years. This may be ten, or twenty, or thirty years. It is a mere speculation, however, to say that, at some time in the future, silver will be so abundant as to render it comparatively worthless. With an aggregate of \$5,000,000,000 or \$6,000,000. 000 of debts, and a necessary limit of silver coinage to about \$50,000,000 a year and as much likelihood of an increase in the gold production, this speculation is so sentiental that it will not pay to lay awake nights thinking of it. The point is the testimony that the remonetization of the silver dollar will immediately give it the full value the paper dollar now has, and that this condition will last for an indefinite term.

The value of silver in bars at London for mere commercial uses is equivalent to 92 cents for the American dollar; but it was not more than eighteen months ago that the value of silver in bars in London was equivalent to only 85 and 86 cents for the American dollar. The change was mainly effected by creating an American demand for some \$30,000,000 or more of silver for the subsidiary coins. This single circumstance was sufficient not merely to arrest the decline of silver, but to enhance its value. Now if an American demand for \$30,000,000 of silver, to be used as money, can work such an appreciation of silver in the open markets of he world, is it absurd to imagine that a demand for several hundred millions of silver for money purposes would leave the value of the metal just where it is now? Almost as absurd as to presume that the legal-tender value of paper, intrinsically worthless, can be dragged down by making silver, worth in itself 92 cents on the dollar, its equivalent as

There is another way of getting at it. The subsidiary silver coin is worth less than the former silver dollar on account of its debased character. Two half-dollars are about the equivalent of the five-franc piece, or worth about 94 cents as compared with the standard silver, which brings the value of two silver half-dollars, or four silver quarters, at about 87 cents in gold. Yet a limited legaltender character given to these subsidiary coins has placed them and kept them at par with greenbacks, though the relative value of the latter in gold is 10 cents more on the dollar than that of the debased subsidiary coin. Some \$30,000,000 or \$40,000,000 in small coins, worth 10 cents less in the dollar than the greenbacks, are in par circulation with greenbacks by making the former legal-tender in amounts not exceeding \$5; if they were legal-tender to the amount of \$10, probably \$60,000,000 of them could be kept at par; if legal-tender for \$20, probably \$100,000,000, and so on. Now, in the face of the fact that a coin worth only about 87 cents is kept at par with paper do lars worth 97 cents by making the formed legal-tender in small amounts, it is prepos terous to maintain that a coin intrin worth 92 cents cannot likewise be kept a par with the same paper dollar after i shall have been made an unlimited legal-tender. To argue that this will not be so is to argue that a new use for a commodity does not enhance its value, or that the

value than the same monetary use of a coin

It is not easy to treat this par of the silver question with patience. It is time for the most stupid and perverse people to abandon the absurd theory that remon tization of silver will depreciate the pape instead of appreciating the coin. There nothing in experience or reason to justify such an assumption. We suspect that the outcry is maintained with the deliberate purpose of deception, for under no other theory can it be charged that swindle creditors. Honest opponents of the remonetization project like Mr. BOUTWELL admit, and for the rest it is self-evident, that when the silver dollar shall be legal-tende it will be worth in gold as much as the greenback is now, to be affected in the future by circumstances of which nobody can judge now. Will it then be dishonest pay debts in coin worth 97 cents any more than in a paper currency worth the same which debts were contracted on a basis of from 80 to 85 cents advanced originally by the creditor?

THE PEACE RUMORS. If it be true, as the dispatches report that Kars has fallen before the victoriou

Russians, we may expect fresh flights of

peace rumors before long, and of all sorts of

propositions made by the Powers. The London papers are already discussing the possible terms that may be offered, and all of them agree that England has suggested that "the Powers would drop the idea of international control over the Christian provinces demanded by the Conference, if the Sultan, in return, were to pledge himself to the Powers to give to the three provinces local and administrative autonomy enabling the population to control the provincial authorities, and providing courts of arbitration in case of difference. There are two very good reasons why Russia will never accept such a proposition. First, Turkish pledges are not worth the paper upon which they are written. A Turkish promise to grant administrative autonomy to the Sclavic provinces would be of as much value as their promise to pay the interest on the English bonds, which they have repudiated, principal and interest. Turks have never yet made a promise that they have kept. They have promised over and over again to relieve the Sclaves from their burdens, and only imposed fresh ones They promised last year to investigate the Bulgarian massacres and punish the authors. Instead of doing it, they promoted Chevker Pasha, under whose authority the massacres were perpetrated, to the command of an army corps. They have put forth innumerable promises of good government which have never been kept, because they were never made to be kept. The Sultan would not keep his promises if he could, and could not if he would. It would be as contrary to the letter and spirit of the Mohammeda religion to keep a promise made to a Christian as it would be to recognize a Christian as entitled to the same rights as a Mohamme dan. Reform under Turkish rule is sim ply impossible, because, as Mr. FREE-MAN shows in his celebrated essay, " Real reform—the granting of real equality to men of other religious-is contrary to the Moham medan religion. All that pretended Turkish reforms have ever done has been to throw dust in the eyes of Europe, and to increase the hatred of the subject nations by further wrong of making promises and then breaking them." There is another reason why Russia will not consent to a peace based upon the terms implied in the English proposition. Before the meeting of the Confer ence, Russia proposed a certain ultimatum Powers as a condition of peace. In order to appease the Turks, this ultimatum was whittled down by the Powers until but little was left of it, and even that little was contemptuously rejected by the Porte, whereupon Russia declared wer upon the basis of its original proposition, and announced her intention to enforce it by the sword. As she has now nearly completed her mission without the aid of the other Powers, it is not likely that she will consent to any peace that will not forever release the Sclaves

secure her ample indemnity for the expenses The London Spectator, a pronounced Turkophobist, in discussing the question. takes very radical grounds, and declares that any termination to the war which leaves a Turkish Sultan in Europe will be disproportionate to the effort that has been made, that "if they (the Turks) stop, if they retain one vestige of authority, one province, or one city, the work will be left undone, and within ten years will have amid much more dangerous disturbances, for Europe is just now keeping a ring-to be begun again." The only compensation that can come out of this war is the freedom of Eastern Europe from Asiatic dominion. "The Pashas, the official Turks, the name of Turkey, must depart from the earth on which it has wrought such wrong." It proposes the disfranchisement of the whole Empire, leaving it Greek instead of Turk. If the Russians distrust the Greek, it suggests CHARLES of Roumania as ruler, who would be upheld by the Hohenzollerns, and if the Roumanians are not satisfactory to Russia, then it suggests "the English Prince, whose son will be at once Coburg and Romanoff," referring, of course, to Prince ALFRED ERNEST ALBERT, Duke of Edinburg, who married the Russian Princess MARIE ALEXANDROWNA. The general position taken by the Spectator with reference to the enfranchisement of the whole Empire and the extermination of Turkish power and name will commend itself to Americans, who can look upon the merits of the contest with impartiality, having no interest at stake. It is the only result that can insure lasting peace, and the only settlement that will be in the interests of humanity. There is no prospect of peace in Eastern Europe so long as the Turks exist as a nation, and there never was a time when that existence could be ended with so little regret or protest as

from Turkish tyranny, and at the same time

THE FINANCES OF FRANCE. We have received the following letter from a gentleman in Colorado, well known in this State, who has evidently been bewildered, as many others have been, by the reckless statements made by Greenbackers and others concerning the financial operations of the French Government since the war with Germany. He seeks information, and asks various questions, as follows:

To the Editor of The Trib plain fully the financial system of France since the late Franco-Prussian war? State the kind and amount of paper currency; as to whether their legal-tender paper currency is receivable for all dues, public and private, etc.; comparing the money system of France with the United States. Also, give the French system or plan of returning

currency of France has remained at par with gold and silver. And please publish the same in THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE; and much oblige a constant Truly yours, Jas. M. North.

The French war closed in 1872, the Ameri-

ean war in 1865. The national debt of rance at the close of the war was about \$4,000,000,000, that of the United States bout \$2,700,000,000. The French were required to pay a cash indemnity to Germany of \$1,000,000,000. This was required to be paid in certain installments, which were promptly made. The Bank of France, like the Bank of England, is a private corpora-tion. The Government of France, like that of England, has no paper money in circulation. It borrowed largely of the Bank of France in bank-notes, which notes were made a legal-tender in payment of all debts public and private. The Bank, to meet this can, was authorized to issue its notes far in excess of its ordinary circulation. The Government agreed to repay the Bank in certain installments, and when the debt due to the Bank should be reduced to \$60,000,000, then the Bank might resume specie-payments, and the time fixed for the reduct of the debt to this sum was Jan. 1, 1878.

The Government was faithful to its obliga-Silver being soon after demonetized in Ge ound their way back to France. The Bank nanagers of that institution further reduced or giving the coin for notes for any busines

The policy of the Bank of France has been to accumulate coin and reduce the amount of outstanding paper, thus by the double process reaching specie-payments without any serious contraction of the cur rency of the country. These details may be nammed up in the following comparative

Bank circulation authorized in 1870. \$440,000
Actual circulation in 1870. 251,000
Goin on hand. 229,000
Total coin and notes in 1870. 480,000
Note circulation authorized, 1873. 640,600 Note circulation authorized, 1873.... lighest note circulation, 1874.....

The debt due by the Government to the Bank was in October \$62,000,000, which has since been reduced below \$60,000,000, and it is now lawful for the Bank to resume specie-payments; but the Bank, though i holds 93; cents of coin to the dollar of its circulation, will not venture upon any experiment until the day fixed. It will be seen that the Bank has now outstanding about the same amount of paper it was authorized by law to issue before the war, but it has largely enriched its means by accumulating gold and silver.

and the Secretary of the Treasury obs allowed to be used in the matter of specie payments.

who cried bitterly three months before he was hind him a record for high and honorable conduct and an exemplary daily life that should commend him to grateful remembrance. Pongo died away from home. He suffered from bronchitis, and he went from London to Germany to take the waters, but they were of no avail. He languished and died, and there is nothing to intimate that he did not die as he had lived—a gentleman. He has hosts of friends in London, whom he was accustomed to receive at stated hours with the utmost courtesy. He smoked, but not too much. He drank his glass of wine, but he drank it like a gentleman, and was never intoxicated. As the representative of

the grand origin of human life, he looked upon men and women with sympathy and kindness. He sat at table and conducted himself according to the code of etiquette,did not eat with his knife, nor reach over the table for victuals, nor spill the gravy on his neighbors. He always conducted with moderation, never giving way to those excesses which characterize his brethren who are made "a little lower than the angels." At the time of his death he civilizing very rapidly,—so fast, deed, that his keepers said he but little more to learn. Indeed, they were not sure but that he might teach the human

race something it ought to know. Perhaps.

therefore, it is better that he died before his primal ideas of honor, sobriety, and moral-ity were corrupted. Had he lived a few years longer he might have been a bruiser in a prize-ring, the proprietor of a faro-bank, a defaulting Sunday-school superintendent, an election bummer, a ballot-box stuffer, a check-raiser, a genteel forger, a Credit-Mobilier engineer, an aristocratic dead-beat, or have done something else that would have disgraced his Simian sire. In his early taking off, therefore, there is the consolation that Pongo was saved from the temptation of the world, and retired from it with a clear

Messrs. Darwin, Huxley, and other

studied him with assiduous zeal to see it

they could not wrench the secret from him,

to such specimens as he sometimes saw

about him, and preferred to carry the secre

with him to the grave. He certainly tried to

behave like a man. He walked erect on two

legs, dressed with due reference to the style

of the period, and used the two hands which

had once been feet politely and gracefully.

servant way, evidently studying manking

from the high plane of the philosopher, but

at the same time always had a kind smile for

gentle people. He was affectionate in his

disposition, gallant in his manners toward the ladies, strong in his friendships, shunned

the appearance of evil, and voluntarily

chose the straight and narrow path of good,

though he had no well-defined theological

ideas and did not attend any church. If he

had, the whole tenor of his life shows that

he would have kept awake and paid his pew-

taxes regularly. With all his amenities and

his disposition to look upon life in a

kindly way, he had a secret sorrow

that may in some mysterious manner

out of his manifest regret that he had a tail,

and that the tail was neither useful nor

ornamental while he was in an erect atti-

tude. He did not stop to reflect that all his

human brethren have the rudiments of a

tail. He only saw that his tail was unneces

sarily long, and that, with this candal excen-

tion, he was as good looking as many who

came to see him and had the advantage of

him in ultimate brevity. This occasioned

him much sorrow in his solitary hours,

though he has left no record of his medita-

tions, which may have been, for aught any

one knows, as interesting as the sorrows of

Whatever Pongo may have been with ref-

rence to the rest of mankind, he was cer-

ainly more of a man than the Digger Indian,

the average Hottentot, the King of Dahomey,

or SITTING BULL, and more human in his in-

stincts, actions, feelings, and sentiments

than a very generous proportion of those who are not gorillas. Even as a gorilla he is

entitled to the respect and remembrance of

the world for the noble effort he made to rise

from his brute condition and become a use-

ful member of society. On the other hand,

as there is a well-grounded suspicion that he

to mourn his demise with gentle grief, and to wear that style of mitigated mourning

ders, fan-tips, and coachmen's cockades,

length. Whatever Pongo may have been in

life, he is now a handful of dust, and that

dust is quite as fine in texture and elevated

in its chemical elements as that of CESAR OF

The vendetta existing between the New York

medical students and the Liberal Club has taken

a new phase. At a recent meeting the students created such a tumult that the police were

boys changed their plans and scattered red pepper over the floor. The effect was ludicrous,

and as an illustration the New York Tribune

report of Gen. SignL's speech, between speezes

Ladies and gentlemen

build a monument . money, mone

If there ever was a man eminently fitted for

judicious discrimination between truthful peo-ple and liars, that gentleman is Mr. Sitting

BULL. With a view to impressing himself, he

speaks in his Herald interview of times prior to

when he thought of his people and studied their

wants, turning over on his side to aid him in his

reflections. Nor did he limit his investigations

to the moral requirements of the age, but ex-tended them to such minor matters as the

small-pox, probably fearing that his mother

might be attacked, -a calamity which would have

a tendency to turn him over on his back. We

development of the reasoning faculties before

birth, and that was the case of a young man

recall but one precedent for this phenom

his birth and subsequent to his conception

BONAPARTE. R. I. P.

while Mr. DARWIN may wear a weed a yard i

which manifests itself on handkerchief b

WERTHER or the confessions of LAMARTINE.

have affected his general health. It

He usually looked about him in a grave, ol

record. The epitaph upon his monument, he have one, will not be as mendacious a the average posthumous tributes.

A peculiar interest attaches to Pongo The rude uncultivated world looked upor him as a brute, but many men of keen ob servation and scientific instinct suspected he might be a man and a brother, and, more than that, the missing link in the long chair of subtle causations that unites man with the monkey and evolves him as the matured product of a crude Simian beginning

Previous to the war the maximum sum of aper the Bank was allowed to issue was 440,000,000, and this issue was required to e secured by a reserve of 60 per cent in oin and 40 per cent in Government bonds. At the time, however, of the breaking out of the war, the Bank had outstanding a circulation of only \$251,000,000, and held a reserve of \$229,000,000 of coin, equal to 90 cents of coin to the dollar of circulation. There was no other paper-money in France It was this sound/condition of the Bank that enabled it to afford such prompt and effective aid to the Government. The Bank saned to the Government \$306,000,000, and was allowed to increase its legal issue of paper \$200,000,000, and suspend speciepayments, on the terms we have mentioned. This paper was made a legal-tender for all purposes. The maximum limit placed on e issue of paper was \$640,000,000. In January, 1874, the actual issue of notes eached its highest point, -\$583,330,848.

ions, and made its regular annual payments of \$40,000,000 to the Bank, and the Bank as egularly canceled an equal sum of its notes. thus reducing the circulation. In the meantime the Bank had adopted the policy of ac-cumulating gold and silver, and, while it reduced its paper, it increased its coin. A large, portion of the German indemnity was paid silver, then a legal-tender in Germany. many, the five-franc silver coins rapidly hen voluntarily withdrew all its five-franc otes, and paid out the silver coin for them. The small notes being withdrawn, the fivefranc coin became in demand, and was all estored to general circulation. Gold having in like manner accumulated in the Bank, the the paper by paying out gold in exchange for the 20-franc notes, which were in due time all redeemed and destroyed, and there are no paper notes now in France for les than 50 francs-or \$10. Prior to the war there was no bank-note of less denomination than 100 francs, or \$20, all the circulation under that amount being metallic. withdrawal of the 20-franc notes reduced the total of outstanding paper \$60,000,000, and out that sum of coin in circulation. In conequence of all this, and the sound condition of the Renk the hank-notes have never been at more than a nominal discount. Having both silver and gold as a legal-tender, it redeemed on demand all its small notes in sil- may have been a man and a brother, ground ver; it then redeemed the notes of a larger | down below his rightful plane by skepticism notes, being more convenient than coin, are always preferable to the metallic money, and are not presented for redemption, the Bank has always accommodated the pub lic by cashing checks in either gold or silver,

Ladies and gentlemen
all in pieces. His backbone which
is now in a little box sixteen inches
thentic 1500 at Bologna he died, for he
was sick In 1536 he was sent
mingo with the remains of his son Jac
As late as seventeen hundred and ninety-fifth, i
only one coffin Inscriptions were
"D. de la a per alle," which mea— Th
medical men might know how long bones wi
[Here the General sneezed himself,
sometimes chicken bones and rabb
mixed up want three things i
build a monument money, money, as
build a monument money money as

In this country we propose to resum specie-payments with not over 25 cents in gold on the dollar of our outstanding paper, ly persists that silver shall not be coined or

PONGO, the best friend of Mr. Darwin, is dead and gone. Pongo was a gorilla, but

none the less a gentleman, and he leaves be

born for fear that he might be a girl. These instances of precocity are rare, but they serve to distinguish themselves as capable judges whenever veracity is under investigation An unfortunate gentleman by the name Davis, having by some inscrutable means found his way from West Virginia into the United States Senate, is airing a peculiar mania. Somehow he has conceived an impression that they don't know how to keep books in the Treasury an investigation, of which he shall be the to fied that he is all wrong, but he turns up after each convincing and demands that he be con-vinced again. There is no disposition to sit down on the poor gentleman, for on all other points he is comparatively sane, and his brother-Senators incline to treat him tenderly. It books and start him at work investigating. No harm could result, and in humoring his weakness he could be kept quiet, and possibly re stored to a normal mental condition. Anyway. it is worth trying.

Already the peculiarities of American jour nalism are felt in Turkey. Not long ago the United States press claimed Osman Pasha as a ellow-citizen, and now the Zemur and Bas contends that GLADSTONE is a Bulgarian. It says the ex-Premier's father dealt in pigs at the vilayet of Kustendje. At the age of 16 young GLADSTONE ran away to Servia, whence,

with another pig-dealer, he was sent to Lond to sell pigs. Stealing the proceeds of this venture, he changed his name from TROZADIN O GLADSTONE and became naturalized. One night naturally wonder why this revelation at this late day, but the question is answered in the assertion that GLADSTONE is strongly inimical to the Turks in feeling. We now auxiously await forthcoming numbers of the Zemur and Bassiret to know who the late lamented George Washington was.

It is now in order for SITTING BULL to arise in the "council of his nation" and disclaim employing the identical language attributed to him in the New York *Herald*.

SITTING BULL passed through Chicago yester. day on his way home from the New York Herald office, where he had been to secure an

Notwithstanding his denial of the soft im peachment, SITTING BULL's intense hatred of civilization stamps him a college-bred man.

How much more rope do those Se au-cusses need?

PERSONAL.

Henry Watterson will lecture in New York

but they did not succeed. Perhaps they Mrs. Kate N. Doggett has been lecturing did not approach him in the right manner. n Louisville on "Raphael" and "Aspasia Perhaps he did not understand their scien-John Morrissey has gone South for his nealth. He will be absent from New York six tific jargon, or again he may have been too proud to acknowledge his relationship

> The Emperor of China has subsidized a steamship line with \$1,500,000. He is that much

> The Marquis de Talleyrand Perigord gives a banquet in honor of Gen. Grant on Nov. 22. and the General will dine with the Comte de Paris on

One of the London Police Magistrates has

sentenced a child of 10 years to twenty-one days' mprisonment at hard labor for stealing a leek from St. Pancras churchyard. A country journal in France, the Progres

of the Cote d'Or, received an electioneering pam-phlet, upon the title-page of which was a picture of Marshal MacMahon on horseback. The only notice taken of the work was the remark, "The horse has an intelligent eye." For this clever hit at the Marshal the editor was fined \$100. William Cullen Bryant thinks W. W. Story, 'like Michael Angelo, eminent in the sister arts f scuipture and poetry," and calls him "a great

genius." The New 107s 307s turns.

American born, need not have come all the way
from Rome to tell American sculptors that their

chief characteristics were "literalism and trivial-The great Whistler-Ruskin libel case has een fitted by report with a very peaceful, alm pastoral, conclusion. It seems, according to the story, that the great art critic and the great painter happened to be in Venice at the same time a few weeks ago, that they were brought to-gether, and that, over a friendly cup of tea, they

quietly discussed the casus belli, and qui agreed to let the matter drop. In declining an invitation to attend a reunion of the Boston Latin School this week, Mr. Ralph Waldo Emerson wrote: "With the many excellent men who have enjoyed the school in the ast sixty years I should gladly meet if I could converse with them, but nearly seventy-five years have put it out of my power to take any part in conversation, and it is but due to my friends not to worry them with my incapacity. So I pray you to excuse me to the Society."

Commodore Charles Morgan, the famous teamship man of the South Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico, now owns five-eights of the Texas Central Railroad. He is over 80 years old. The road and its rolling stock, its lands and franch 300 miles, with branches of 100 more, is valued a \$20,000,000. Were it possible for the octogenarian to live a quarter of a century more this property would be worth all of \$50,000,000 to

A recent number of Punch has one of the most admirable cartoons which even Tenniel's genius has ever produced. It is the Marshal, with dull fury in his eyes, but with each top boot planted deeply in a sea of Imperialist and Legitimist mud, uttering the well-known magte words, "Jy suis, j'y reste." Indeed, his evident one of his obstinate features, and to make the ludicrous position of one "stuck in the mad" far more ludicrous than it otherwise would be.

A New York paper says: "In the matter of Mr. W. F. Coolbaugh's Chicago telegrams reported as including a policy of \$25,000 in the Mutual Life of New York, and \$50,000 in the Equitable Life, of this city, the Secretary of the former Company says it is truthat Mr. Coolbaugh had a policy of \$25,000 in their that Mr. Coolbangh had a policy of \$25,000 in their Company, on which the premiums were paid to date, but that the policy had a clause in it to the effect that in case of suicide the premiums paid only would be returned. In this case, the premiums paid would amount to something over \$6,000. No proofs of death had yet been received, and consequently no action taken by the Committee on Mortuary Claims. Secretary Alexander, of the Equitable, said the matter having not yet come officially to the notice of the Commany they would usefur to say nothing more than pany, they would prefer to say nothing more than that Mr. Coolbaugh had a large insurance with

The English papers report that Mr. Gladstone, traveling in Ireland, has been politely re-ceived by the peasants. He has visited farmmestions. One old woman gave him a cap of tea, and the London Times solemnly relates that 'ask-ing his opinion of it, she was gratified to hear him declare that it was very good." He went to the "meeting of waters" and bought a branch of the tree known as "Tommy Moore's Tree," under the shade of which the poet is said to have composed the song commencing, "There is not in this wide world a valley so sweet." Mr. Gladstone was greatly amused by an inscription in large gilt let-ters on a board nailed to the tree under which Moore sat while composing his lyric. It expressed the homage paid to his memory in the following enthusiastic terms: "Tourist: read Moore's name in letters of gold, who made Avoca's sweet vale to be a name, a praise round the world. His tree he wrote under is here. No: Ne plus ultra. Vice versa. Cead mille failthe. J. W.

On the 26th of October the London Times 'stopped the press" to excise certain signi sentences in one of its correspondents' messages.

This correspondent was with Suleiman Pashs' army, and wrote as follows: "According to Brish practice, I am an object for the scorn of the street Arab; but among the Turkish soldiery not only have I never experienced an uncivil work, never heard a jest at my expense, but I—one stranger among thousands of anti-humans—have to acknowledge numberless small services ren-dered by cheerful, willing hands, with all the heartiness and disinterestedness of simple patriheartiness and disinterestedness of simple patri-archal hospitality. It imports little that my heart should ache because the great cause of humanity demands the wholesale slaughter of these brave and gentle folt; but it does so ache, and I wish that some of our bitterest anti-Turkish agilators could spend a month in a Turkish camp that they might see these people for themselves. Among the followers is an old ahrivered Indian," etc. The words printed in stalics were afterwards accred out. They are not to be found in other copies of the same imposed to copies of the same impression.

An interesting case, reported from Ger many, in which hydrophoba was, according to the statement, cured by the use of that terrible drag curare, which paralyzes the motor nerves, though without affecting the sensitive nerves, and so stops without affecting the sensitive nerves, and so stomuscuiar convulsion, was given in a late Loading paper. The somewhat daring experiment with made by Dr. Offenburg, who treated the case Munster, in Westphalia. The patient, a peans girl, was bitten by a mad dog on the 23d of Jai 1874, but the symptoms of hydrophobis did a come on till the 16th of October, when morphy and chloroform were tried in vain. Dr. Offenbut then injected three centigrammes of curare, an injection five times repeated, though not always quite equal quantity, during the next four said half hours. The convulsions began to diminist after the second injection, and soon disappeared but then began the paralysis of the muscless of the chest, so that the woman had to be kept alive artificial inspiration; but after nearly nine hour

WASH

Democratic an Impor

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Secretary Sherma Several Pro

Postmaster : ly Runs t ecutive

The Army Bill Sent to i The National Concerning vailable

SENATE DEMOCRA Democrats had a cau brief discussion, 8 tructed to move in the Elections Comm sideration of the case Carolina. This action the reason that the D that the Republican n Committee intend to election cases until at been settled, and, ina fest inclination on the indefinitely to nost

indefinitely to postr Kellogg case, the Dec to take all cases The case of M. C. I they think is their str that they confidently votes. One of thes South Carolina; the o said that Butler h ively in the matter something to secur suits; but whatever Democrats rely upon seat M. C. Butler, or

vails, of course the This decision was malso decided that the cuted until the De **Election Committee** statements or prot If the Democrati a similar way att eration of the S

If the motion to

There was to-day. By counting that Senator Matthewerats hoped to have York. Had a vote be sible that the Senate that with President V ing vote, in the Cha scarcely have succeed

THE SIL Special Dispatch of Washington, D. Finance Committee a quorum, and the The opponents of i method of dilatory t to-morrow try to re the Committee and form to the Senate, confident of their p the absentees in the Senator Jones, of No.

cussion has been ex ill further talk is id A strong friend o made a canvass of the no doubt of the ULTIMATE PASSACT The present Bland to hibiting free coings may be established, may be established that the latter will is the canvass wh most earnest pro

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SECRETARY SHERMA
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THE WASHINGTON, D. C tion by the Senate the pointment of Postm especially unaccepts Filley is an excellent politician, as he has a ing the election of men from St. Loui Overstotz, as Mayor represented as bein United States Senate and his first move

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Claims. Secretary Alex-e, said the matter having to the notice of the Com-

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mports little that my heart great cause of humanity sughter of these brace and so ache, and I wish that is-Turkish agilators could ish camp that they might elves. Among the camp-veted Indian," etc., etc. stalics were afterwards of to be found in other asion.

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he motor nerves, though itive nerves, and so stops a given in a late London daring experiment was who treated the case at The patient, a peasant dog on the 23d of July, of hydrophobia did not October, when morphia din vain. Dr. Offenburg rrammes of curare, an ining the next four and a stons began to diminish and soon disappeared; raise of the muscles of the had to be kept alive by after nearly nine hours the paralysis diminished, covery was rapid, exceptited by a new injection, a quite well again.

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s denial of the soft im BULL's intense batred of a college-bred man. Result of a Careful Canvass of the ope do those Senatorial Senate on the Silver

> Secretary Sherman Strongly Opposed to Several Provisions of the

WASHINGTON.

Democratic Senators Hold

an Important Council

Yesterday.

They Propose to Take All

Election Cases from the

Committee.

in the Case of Ham-

burg Butler.

Postmaster Filley Successfully Runs the Senate Executive Gauntlet.

The Army Bill Finally Passed and Sent to the President.

The National Treasurer's Statement Concerning Certain "Unavailable Moneys."

SENATE CONTESTS.

DEMOCRATS IN COUNCIL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 19.—The Senate Democrats had a caucus this morning, and considered the contested election cases. After a brief discussion, Senator Thurman was inthe Elections Committee from further consideration of the case of Butler, from South Carolina. This action was determined upon for the reason that the Democrats are of opinion that the Republican members of the Election Committee intend to defer action upon other election cases until after that of Kellogy has been settled, and, inasmuch as there is a maniindefinitely to postpone all action upon the Kellogg case, the Democrats intend to do their best to take all cases of contest AWAY PROM THE COMMITTEE.

e of M. C. Butler, of South Carolina tney think is their strongest one, for the reason that they confidently expect two Republican votes. One of these is that of Patterson, of South Carolina; the other, that of Conover. It is said that Butler has interested himself actively in the matter of the pending prosecutions of Patterson, and that he quite expects to do something to secure the dismissal of these suits; but whatever may be the reason, the Democrats rely upon two Republican votes to

If the motion to discharge the Committee prevails, of course the next motion that would be made would be TO HAVE HIM SWORN IN.

This decision was made in caucus, but it was also decided that the plan should not be executed until the Democratic members of the Election Committee have time to prepare some statements or protests in the matter of the action of the Republicans is the Committee to-day. If the Democrats should be successful in the Butler case, they undoubtedly would in a similar way attempt to secure the discharge of the Elections Committee from the consid-eration of the Spofford, Kellogg, and Eustis

cases.

There was

A CURIOUS JUNCTURE OF AFFAIRS
to-day. By counting the absentees it appears
that Senator Matthews, whose vote the Democrats hoped to have for Spofford, was in New
York. Had a vote been forced to-day it is possible that the Senate would have been tied, and
that with President Wheeler, who has the casting vote, in the Chair, the Democrats would
scarcely have succeeded.

THE SILVER BILL.

ITS PROSPECTS IN THE SENATE. Finance Committee to-day again failed to have a quorum, and the Silver bill made no progress. ments of the bill in Committee are evidently intending to resort to every possible upon the bill. The friends of the measure will to-morrow try to rescue it from the hands of the Committee and have it reported in some form to the Senate, but to-night they are not confident of their prospects of success. Among the absences in the Finance Committee was Senator Jones, of Nevada, who claims that discussion has been exhausted on the subject, and

A strong friend of the bill in the Senate, and one of the most prominent in that body, has made a canvass of the Senate, and says there is no doubt of the

DO doubt of the ULTIMATE PASSAGE OF SOME SILVER BILL. The present Bland bill may be amended by probibiting free coinage, and a legal-tender limit may be established, but Senator Jones thinks that the latter will not be done. The following is the canvass which has been made by one of the most earnest promoters of the bill: IN PAVOR OF THE BILL.

dinson,	Dennis,	maxey,
rmstrong,	Dorsey,	Morgan,
saley.	Ferry,	Oglesby,
leck.	Garland,	Patterson,
ruce.	Gordon.	Plumb,
ameron (Pa.)		Sannders.
ameron Wis		Spencer,
baffee.	Hill.	Teller.
ockrell,	Ingalis.	Thurman,
oke.	Jones (Nev.).	Voorbees,
onover.	McCreery.	Wallace.
avis (Ill.).	McDonald.	Withers-38.
avis (W. Va.)	. Matthews.	
	OPPOSED.	
nthony.	Edmunds,	Kandolph,
ayard.	Hamlin.	Rollins.
arnom.	Hoar.	Sargent
urneide.	Kernan.	Salsbury.
onkling,	McPherson.	Wadleigh,
	aici ucison,	Tradition,

Dawes. Mitchell, Whyte-20, laton, Morrill, Not classified—Blame and Sharon. Secretary Sherman is determined to fight the Silver bill to the end. He says the action already taken by Congress upon that bill has seriously interfered with his funding negotiations. He was all ready to issue a call for \$10,00,000 of bonds on account of the Silver bill of the House led to an immediate suspension of the order, and he thinks there is no present prospect of an improvement. To his friends the Sectory is very emphatic in expressing the opinion that no bill containing present free comage section or silver to the payment of bonds will become a law BCRETARY SHERMAN AND THE SILVER BILL

THE OFFICES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
Washington, D. C., Nov. 19.—The confirmation by the Senate this afternoon of the reappointment of Postmaster Filley at St. Louis is especially unacceptable to Secretary Schurz.
Filley is an excellent Postmaster and a better
politician, as he has demonstrated by engineering the election of three Republican Congressmen from St. Louis, and of Schurz's friend, Overstotz, as Mayor of that city; but Schurz is represented as being anxious to be elected United States Senator from Missouri in 1881, and his first move in the campaign was a struggle for the Post-Office at St. Louis. The President, acting in accordance with the advice given him by Vice-President Wheeler. has not acceded to this arrangement, and now the Senate has also disappointed the Secretary's hope by confirming Mr. Filley. This is the story which those in the Senate who are un-

OTHER CONFIRMATIONS. The Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of John F. Winter, of Bloomington, ex-State Representative, to be Consul at Rotterdam. Alonzo Bell was also confirmed as Assistant Secretary of the Interior, after a very pronounced and protracted opp osition. Charles Y. Osburn was confirmed as Collector of Customs at Superior, Mich., and Hugh J. Campbell, of Louisiana, as United States District Attorney for Dakota Territory. Gen. Grant for a time adopted the principle in Civil-Service reform that the Territorial appointments should be made from persons who were residents of the Territories. This principle has evidently not been adopted. Gen. Tyler, of Baltimore, formerly of Ohio, was confirmed Postmaster at Baltimore after considerable opposition.

The Senate Judiciary Committee considered the nomination of Gen. Harlan for Supreme Court Justice to-day, but came to no decision. That Committee is practically in the hands of its Chairman, Senator Edmunds, who is one of the most procounced in opposition to Hayes. The Committee never takes any action inimicable to the Chairman, and he is never outvoted. All nominations which have thus far gone to that Committee have been subjected to the most rigid investigation and great delay. It is said that the Committee desire information from Louisville before further action in the Harlan case.

WILL NOT ACCEPT.

Col. R. G. Ingersoll to-day, in company with Representative, to be Consul at Rotterdam

And Will Make an Experiment

Harlan case.

WILL NOT ACCEPT.

Col. R. G. Ingersoil today, in company with Senator Oglesby, called on the Secretary of State, and stated he did not desire his name to be used in connection with the Berlin Mission, as he did not wish the position.

CONFIRMED.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 19.—The Senate confirmed Chauncey I. Filley. Postmaster at St. Louis; Alonzo Bell, Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

Consuls—John F. Winter, of Illinois, Rotterdam; James E. Jackson, of Michigan, St. Paul

Consuls—John F. Winter, of Illinois, Rotterdam; James E. Jackson, of Michigan, St. Paul De Leon, S. A.; E. W. Dennis, of Oregon, at Tien Tsin; Allen Francis, of Oregon, at Victoria. V. I.; Charles O. Shepard, of New York, at Bradford; William Morey, Ceylon.

Collectors of Customs—George W. Howe, for the District of Cuyaboga, Ohio; Charles Y. Osborn, District of Superior, Michigan.

Miscellaneous—Tatiaferro O. Shackleford, Surveyor of Customs at Louisville, Ky.: Hugh J. Campbell, of New Orleans, United States Attorney of Dakota; H. L. Hart of Ohio, Indian Agent at the San Carlos Agency, Arizona; E. B. Tyler, Postmaster at Baltimore.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

A DAY OF FRIVOLITY IN THE HOUSE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 19.—The Paris Exposition bill was very nearly shipwrecked in the House this afternoon through bad management. The bill is not yet out of danger, for the House adjourned leaving it in the Committee of the Whole with a number of amendments pending, and more to be proposed. The bill was reported by Swann, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee. He is a very respectable old gen-tleman, but a person entirely unfitted to be intrusted with the charge of any important measure. His voice cannot be heard three feet from him. He is somewhat deaf, feet from him. He is somewhat deaf, and be appears to have no adequate conception of parliamentary affairs. proper management on the floor and in the chair it would have been easy to have passed the Committee's bill without amendment. A

THE BILL IS IN DANGER. Two amendments have already been added, one providing that but one of the said Commissioners and five honorary Commissioners shall come from any one State; a second, reducing the pointing in their stead four persons versed in agriculture. It ought never to have been necessary to have made this last amendment, as the Foreign Affairs Committee should certainly not have committed such an oversight as to neglect to make any provision for the reptack made upon the bill, the one which is pend-Indiana, to reduce the salary of \$5,000 provided for a Commissioner-General, and of \$1,000 each provided for the twenty paid Commissioners (flunkeys, Hauna called them), although he could not know that they would not be appointed from Indianapolis. Hanna appears to aspire to fill the place of the unregretted Holman as

master of
THE ART OF PINCHING ECONOMY.

In the name of economy, reform, and the
stawart sentiment of the Hoosiers, Hanna insided that these provisions should be stricken
from the bill as a condition of his support; but he took pains to add that he would authorize the Government to dispatch any number of vessels to transport materials for the Exposition. Like many other new economists, flanna seems to think that it costs the Government nothing to send a vessel to Europe, while the truth is that it would not be likely to cost the Government much less for coal and actual running expenses of the different vessels that would be sent under his plan than the grow proposed to be appropriated in salaries to

sels that would be sent under his plan than he sum proposed to be appropriated in salaries to these flunkeys; besides American interests would be left without central management.

Most of the speeches of the day were

AMUSING RATHER THAN INSTRUCTIVE.

Sunset Cox's speech of course was full of brilliant wit and humor, and as it was directed against the bill it probably lost the measure against the bill it probably lost the measure some friends. Mr. Hewitt made a serious some friends. Mr. Hewitt made a serious speech in support of the measure, in the course of which, being driven to it by Cox's sarcasm, Hewitt brought out the fact that Cox does not live in his own district in New York. He is a species of caroet-bagger, an introduction into American institutions of the rotten-borough system of Europe becoming quite common in New York.

CARTER HARRISON

becoming quite common in New York.

CARTER HARRISON

likewise insisted that it was the duty of the country to make appropriations for the purpose, and made a speech partly serious and partly humorous. Of those who opposed the bill on the ground of its constitutionality, he said that there always was a class which wrapped itself in the iron mantle of the Constitution whenever they wanted to play the niggard. He was courageous enokgh to attack Cox, by saying that there was one individual who opposed it pecanse it gave him a good opportunity to make that there was one individual who opposed it because it gave him a good opportunity to make a funny speech. Cox did not forget this, and later caused to be read a passage from Carter Harrison's speech in favor of the Centennial Exposition, which Cox characterized as an argument in favor of the constitutionality of the American eagle.

American eagle.

There was

A SHARP CONTEST
in the House between the friends of what is called the Anti-Resumption bill and the Paris Exposition bill upon the question of consideration. The friends of Ewing's bill were unable to rally strength enough to force it to immediate consideration over the Paris bill. Some of the Western friends of the Ewing bill voted to consider the Paris bill, as they are willing to allow the final disposition of the repeal of the Resumption act bill to go over until the regular session. Some of them express desires in private this morning to see their constituents before voting. The vote upon this question of consideration was 133 yeas and 79 nays. The indications to-day show a decided loss of interest in the Repeal bill.

twenty-six States of the Union, by deficit, by default, by theft, in various places, and by failure in depository banks, gone from the custody of the Treasurer, which it seems he cannot, from the nature of the case, account for, and thereby obtain credit therefor on the books of the Department, and, for the convenience of the operations of the Department, this amount is carried in the accounts as unavailable. The Treasurer thinks there should be legislation authorizing the opening of an "appropriation account" upon the books of the Department in which, under the head of "unavailable," the Treasurer may receive credit for the sums now and hereafter from time to time becoming upavailable, and that the person, bank, or State properly chargeable may be debited with the various items by warrant upon the account stated by the proper accounting officers of the Treasury.

ed by the proper accounting officers of the Treasury.

What the debt statement does not state. Although the monthly debt statement of the Department was never intended to show the condition of the Treasury and the amount and kinds of funds on hand, yet many deductions are sought to be made from time to time, as if that publication gave the liabilities and assets, and not merely the condition of the debt. The only items of cash in the Treasury winch the debt statement include are the general currency balance and the general coin balance. The currency balance, as it appears in the monthly statement under the term "cash in Treasury, currency," is simply the amount of currency that would be left in the Treasury after the payment of all currency demands in full, and also

currency, its simply the amount of currency that would be left in the Treasury after the payment of all currency demands in full, and also of the item, "cash in Treasury, coin." There is, in addition, the amounts held for the redemption of Clearing-House certificates, of which the amounts outstanding are noted in the statement, beside which, not mentioned, there are funds to the credit of the disbursing officers for redemption of notes of National Banks failed, in liquidation and reducing circulation, to meet outstanding checks and drafts for the benefit of the creditors of National Banks, the balance of the 5 per-cent fund, and others. A comparative statement is given showing in detail, both in coin and currency, the liabilities and assets of the Treasury on Sept. 30, 1876 and 1877. These aggregates are as follows: Coin, Sept. 30, 1876, \$67,588,805; Sept. 30, 1877, \$132,885,072. Currency. Sept. 30, 1876, \$100,437,766; Sept. 30, 1877, \$110,045,089.

Regarding the long-mooted question whether legal-tender notes deposited for redemption of the circulation of failed, reducing, and liquidating banks are held as a separate fund, it may be said that there is no provision of law which requires that such notes should so be held, and.

said that there is no provision of law which requires that such notes should so be held, and, as a fact, they have never been held set apart and distinct from other funds in the Treasury. and distinct from other funds in the Treasury.
There is, without doubt, in the various offices and various yaults of the Treasury a sufficient amount of United States notes to redeem all such banks' notes if presented simultaneously for redemption, but they are not always in the yaults of the office where redemption is required to be made.

A recapitulation of the silver payments made in pursuance of the act of April 17, 1876, including payments from April 18, 1876, until and including October, 1877, shows an aggregate of \$23,156,162 of silver issued for fractional currency redeemed and destroyed, and \$13,464,569 of silver issued in lieu of or in exchange for currency, making a total of \$36,600,732. Upon an official estimate of \$8,083,573 fractional currency lieut in circulation, there may be still issued, belost in circulation, there may be still issued, be fore the limit of \$50,000,000 is reached, \$10,269, 061 in exchange for fractional and \$3,110,306 to

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE BRITISH LEGATION:

Special Disputch to The Chicago Pribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 19.—The Hon.

Francis R. Plunkett, who has been here for some time as Secretary of Legation, and who has been transferred to St. Petersburg, was at the Capitol to-day to bid good-by to his Senatorial friends and to introduce his successor Mr. Victor Drummond, who will act as Charge d'Affairs until the return of Sir Edward Thorn

SENATOR DAVIS' HOBBY. Senator Davis, of West Virginia, is to make his investigation of the financial statements of 'the Treasury. His resolution was adopted with the limitation that the Committee shall have but one clerk and one stenographer, and the subject will be heard of no more until the regu-lar session.

THE PACIFIC RAILBOADS.

The Union Pacific and Central Pacific people claim that the proposition submitted to the Judiciary Committee with regard to the sinking fund provides that the time or duration of the fund provides that the time or duration of the fund shall be five years beyond the time when the bonds last issued, being a majority of the whole, became due. They claim this extension of time on the ground that it is a fair allowance for the delay in the acceptance of the fund, for the delay in the acceptance of the fund, which was not occasioned by any fault of the companies, and for the withholding of large sums by the Government for several years on the transportation account, and for the fact that the roads were completed several years earlier than the contract with the Government de-

than the contract with the Government demanded.

DONN PIATT'S CHARGES.

The report in circulation that the Secretary of War had considered the charges made against Gen. Ingalls and others by Col. Donn Piatt, and had decided that they did not make a Court of Inquiry necessary, is a mistake. The Secretary has been waiting for a movement on the part of the accused officers, and whenever any one of them requests a court it will be convened by the Secretary without delay.

Mr. Wood intends to bring up the resolution for adjournment Tuesday morning. The friends of the Ewing bill oppose it as a means of forcing a vote on their bill. The last of the regular appropriation bills will probably be acted on in the House, and go to the Silver and kepeal bills stand in the way, and as unfinished Executive business may prevent. The best indications to-night are that the session will continue at least through the present week.

The Army.

The Senate to-day receded from its unimportant amendments to the Army bill, and it was passed as it came from the House. It leaves the army at 25,000 strong, as at present provided for. It will go to the President tomorrow for his signature, and Gen. Sherman to-night says he will at once begin to recruit the army by placing 600 officers and men on recruiting service. The army at present is less than 20,000. No enlistments have been made since last June.

THE GALOID DOLLAR.

The GALOID DOLLAR.

The House Committee on Coinage to-day had under consideration the bill providing for the coinage of the galoid dollar, and heard an argument from Hubbell, of Pennsylvania, and its investor.

its inventor.

THE COLORADO CASE.

The House Elections Committee to-day decided to vote upon the Colorado case Wednes-

day morning.

NAVAL INQUIRY.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 19.—Representative Shelley, just before the adjournment of the House, offered a resolution which was agreed to, calling on the Secretary of the Navy to inform the House what navy vessels have been put under repair since the 1st of March last, with names and cost of the same, and the amount required to put them in a sea-going condition.

Referred.
On motion of Mr. Windom, the Senate recede from its amendments to the Army Appropriation bill, which were non-concurred in by the House and passed the bill, which now goes to the Presi bill, which were non-concarred in by the House, and passed the bill, which now goes to the President for his signature.

Mr. Dorsey submitted an amendment to the Deficiency Appropriation bill appropriating \$30,000 for the Court-House and Post-Office building at Lattle Rock. Referred.

Mr. Ingails called up the Senate bill to enable Indians to become citizens of the United States. Pending the discussion the Senate went into executive session, and soon adjourned.

Immediately after the reading of the journal, Mr. Swann moved that the House resoive itself into Committee of the Whole to consider the Paris Exposition bill, whereupon a controvery arose between Mr. Buckner, who thought the Hesumption Repeal bill should be taken up, and the Speaker, who ruled that the Exposition bill, being an appropriation bill, was entitled to priority. The House then, by a vote of 183 to 79, went into Committee of the Whole, with Mr. Springer in the chair, on the Paris Exposition bill.

Mr. Cox argued against the constitutionality of the bill, and then proceeded to rideuse Mr. Hewitt's proposition for a com-kitchen.

In conclusion, he made an argument in favor of free trade, and an appeal to the Committee on Ways and Means to bring in a bill for the radical modification of the tarid.

Mr. Hewitt responded to his colleague, who, he said, for the purpose of making himself popular, misrepresented his district in a speech calculated to do nothing more than afford a little amusement. He then proceeded to stale the historical and other reasons why the United States should be worthily represented at the Paris Exposition.

Mr. Monroe, a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, spoke in advocacy of the bill.

Mr. Crajo favored the bill.

Mr. Crajo favored the bill.

Mr. Crajo favored the oill, and not more than afford or commissioner, compensated, and not more than afford noncary Commissioners,

Mr. Mr. Mahon offered an amendment providing that no more than one Commissioner, compensated, and not more than five honorary Commissioners, shall be appointed from any State. Adouted.

Mr. Ellaworth offered an amendment to have one Commissioner from each State. Rejected.

Mr. Mills moved to strike out the enacting clause of the bill, which would be equivalent to its rejection. On a standing vote the Chairman announced 86 in the affirmative (all Democrats) and 133 in the negative, so the motion was defeated.

Mr. Steele offered an amendment requiring four of the Commissioners to be practical agriculturalists. Agreed 10.

Mr. Peddie offered as amendment to send ten mechanics to the Exposition and pay their expenses. Rejected.

Mr. Hanna moved to strike out the provision to pay \$5,000 to a Commissioners. He was in favor of the general purpose of the bill, but opposed to having morey expended on a lot of flunkies.

Mr. Williams (Wis.) opposed the amendment. Without disposing of the amendment the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

THE PITTSBURG RIOTS.

Verdict of the Grand Jury-Uncomplin Brigadiers Also Treated to Some Very Plain Talk-While the Pennsylvania Rail-road Officials Will Find Nothing to Be Proud Of.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 19.—The Grand Jury made their special presentment to the Quarter Sessions to-day on the subject of the July riots in this city. After calling attention to the fact that the matter was specially given them in charge, they state that they were met by an unexpected impediment in the refusal of the State officials to testify. "The refusal," say they, "of those who wrought the Lischief reduced the scope of our investigation withing year nervow limits." The second gation withing very narrow limits." The report then speaks of the origin of the trouble here, which the discontent brought about among the railroad men by the reduction of wages, in which comon cause was made through secret organizations extending through several States and over many thousands of miles of railway. The jury then gave an account of the Sheriff's

The jury then gave an account of the Sheriff's action, and are of opinion that he had not exhausted his power before calling upon the military, although this, they say, "is a question we are not called upon to decide."

The authorship of the proclamation, which was issued in Gov. Hartrauft's name, they have been unable to trace beyond the Tennsylvania Railroad depot. The Governor certainly did not authorize it, as he was slumbering in his special car near Salt Lake City.

CONGLUSIONS.

The document proceeds as follows: The document proceeds as follows:

Before any collision occurred the Pennsylvania Railroad officials were importuned not to attempt harsh measures. On Saturday the crowd had been augmented by reason of the suspension of work in the numerous mills at noon, and Sunday, swother idle day, following would further add to the excitement. But sad fatality seemed to attend these councils, and order was given to clear the tracks. This was accomplished, when a pistol was fired from the crowd, and some stones thrown at the Philadelphia soldiers.

The testimony was complete and overwhelming, that without orders from the commanding officers the soldiers commended to fire at the crowd, and before they could be checked the firing resulted in the immediate death of ten citizens. The Coroner's report gives twenty-two deaths on Saturday and Sunday. This was the unauthorized, willful, and wanton killing by the private soldiers, which the inquest can call by no other term than marder.

marder.

The jury lays great emphasis on this chapter of the tragedy, as it was the beginning of the riot. Speaking of THE PHILADELPHIA TROOPS IN THE ROUND-

THE PHILADELPHIA TROOPS IN THE ROUND-HOUSE and the dispersement of the Fourteenth and Nineteenth Regiments in a demoralized condition, they say:

The whole military operations from first to last was a blunder, and exhibited a pituable absence of training and executive ability worthy of a Commander-in-Chief who selects Major-Generals for their political or social rather than their military qualifications. The occupation of the round-house was a fatal mistake, if not a crime, and invited the mode of attack resorted to, which was the firing of the cars to burn them out. The occupation of the adjacent hill could have been accomplished before or after without loss, and the hill held against any odds.

The jury speaks of the retreat of Gen. Brun-

any odds.

The jury speaks of the retreat of Gen. Brunton from the Round-House, and of the flight of the State officials to Beaver. They deny the allegations that the the citizens were in sympathy with the mob, and, alluding to the citizens' organization, say that they stopped the fire and restored order. They deplore the fact that a military rather than police force was brought into conflict with the mob, and, speaking of THE OUZETION OF LIABILITY,

the mob, and, speaking of THE QUESTION OF LIABILITY, reject the doctrine that the city or county should pay for damages inflicted by a mob which was excited to violence by the unlawful acts of the State military.

In the summary of their deliberations they say:

First—By cool judgment and practical good sense the mob could have been controlled and bloodshed prevented.

Second—That the riots followed inevitably the conduct of the military, too largely controlled by railroad officials, and culminating in a frightful

Second—That the ripts followed inevitably the conduct of the military, too largely controlled by railroad officials, and culminating in a frightful massacre.

Third—That there was not sufficient authority for the presence of the Philadelphia troops, nor for the important preciamation and orders issued in the name of the Governor.

Fourth—If the civil authorities of the State had been present, or the conservative advice of citizens istened to by the soldiers, the calamity might have been averted.

Fifth—The frightful condition of society on Sunday afternoon was the result of the meddlesome and insolent course of the State officials, civil and military, and that it was the citizens of Pittsburg who, recurring to the first principles of society, and arming themselves with such primitive weapons as clubs and disabled smuskets as the flying and scattered soldiers had left them, made a sirect organization, formed themselves into squada, and, under active and energetic leadersnip, stamped out the lawlessness, arson, and murder that was rampant in some parts of the city.

COMMENTS.

This completes a review of the events we have been instructed to inquire into, and that it is not more precise is due to the fact that the Grand Jury has been thwarted openly and privately in its endeavors, by those to whom the whole truth should have been a welcome vindication. Its suppression complets the opposite conclusion.

The final incident remains, and that was the arrival here, the day after the people of Pittsburg, by their unaided efforts, had suppressed the disturbances, of a gallant array of civic soldiers, several thousand in number, gathered at immense expense from every part of the Commonwealth, headed by the Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of Fennsylvania, backed by the combined military genius and civic lustre of seven Major-Generals, a host of Brigadiera, waited on by staffs that would have sufficed for an army corps, and farexceediag in number the array that followed Sherman in his march to the set. The presence minimidate consideration over the Paris bill. Some of the Western frends of the Europe of the Secretary of the Nary 10 inform the House that was the wastern and an anomal control was the transition of the Parish of the Western frends of the Parish of the United States, in his annual report of the Contiling. The Parish of the United States, in his annual report of the Contiling. The Parish of the United States, in his annual report of the Contiling. The Parish of the United States, in his annual report of the Contiling. The Parish of the United States, in his annual report of the Contiling. The Parish of the United States, in his annual report of the Contiling. The Parish of the United States, in his annual report of the Contiling. The Parish of the United States, in his annual report of the Contiling. The Parish of the United States, in his annual report of the Contiling. The Parish of the United States, in his annual report of the Contiling. The Parish of the United States, in his annual report of the Contiling. The Parish of the United States, in his annual report of the Contiling. The Parish of the United States, in his annual report of the Contiling. The Parish of the United States, in his annual report of the Contiling. The Parish of the United States, in his annual report of the Contiling. The Parish of the United States, in his annual report of the Contiling. The Parish of the United States, in his annual report of the Contiling of the United States, in his annual report of the Contiling of the United States, in his annual report of the Contiling of the United States, in his annual report of the United States, and the Continuence of the United

TEMPERANCE.

Chief-Justice Davis Spreads Confusion Among the New York Whisky-Sellers.

He Orders the Grand Jury to Investigate the Excise Commis-

if They Have Granted License to Pseudo-Hotels They Will Rue It.

The Old Judge Will Not Stand Any Three-Bunk "Inns."

Special Dupatch to The Unicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—Chief-Justice Davis. In his charge to the Grand Jury to-day, delivered a strong temperance lecture, which has produced a decided effect both on the Excise Com missioners and liquor-sellers generally. In the course of his remarks the Judge said:

course of his remarks the Judge said:

The presure of criminal business in this county has, to a large extent, substantially deprived the District-Attorney of the power of investigating such as are called minor offenses, like a violation of the Excise law, but, I think, a mistaken policy has prevailed in that respect. An experience now of more than twenty years of judicial life has taught me that more than seven-sights of the crimes committed in this country which involve personal violence are traceable, to intoxicating liquors. I speak of crimes which involve personal violence, such as homicides, aftrays, assaults and batteries, criminal contempts, wife-oeating, abuse of families and children.

Referring to the statute of 1857, which the Referring to the statute of 1857, which the court of Appeals has decided to be in force, he

of families and children.

Referring to the statute of 1857, which the Court of Appeals has decided to be in force, he continued:

An enforcement of that law would, in my judgment, go far to prevent the great increase and constant influx of crime invading our tribunals, and virtually increasitating the administrators of justice in this county to refrain from the prosecution of misdemeanors. But I wish more particularly to call your attention to the provisions of the statute in relation to who may be licensed under the law. No person can have such license under the statute except one who keeps or purposes to keep an in n. tavern, or botel. The statute requires the applicant to be of good moral character and have the necessary accommodations for travelers, and it must be shown that an inn, tavern, or hotel is required for the actual accommodation of travelers at the place where the applicant resides or proposes to keep the same. The same section says that, in case the Commissioners shall grant a license contrary to the provisions of this act, they shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor. Then follows a provision requiring all keepers of inns, taverns, or hotels to keep in his house at least three spare beds and good and sufficient bedding. What is an inn, tavern, or hotel? The word inn "is an ancient name, as designating public accommodation for travelers, and implies a place of accommodation for travelers, and implies a place of accommodation for travelers, and implies a place of accommodation for travelers, and implies a place commissioners that we seen fit to license. Who are the travelers they accommodate? It is easier to define who is not a traveler under this statute. Those gangs of rowdies who go, night after night, travelling from place to place in pursuit of intoxicating drinks, are not the travelers referred to in the law, nor is it possible under this statute to but up three bunks or beds in some part of the drinking salon, and thus constitute it an inn, though it seems to have gone far enough to satus

ning at the fountain-head with those who thus per vert law and justice, and trample the statute under their feet under the pretext of doing their duty.

as elated at this charge as the rumsellers are depressed. It is likely to create a large liquor CAIRO. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
CAIRO, Ill., Nov. 19.—Dr. H. G. Reynolds,

the Red Ribbon temperance man, finished up his labors in this city last night with a grand eeting, which overflowed with enthu siasm. In the ten days over 1.000 persons have siasm. In the ten days over 1.000 persons have signed the pledge. The Red Ribbon Club numbers over 500 members, and the White Ribbon nearly as many. A magnificent gold-headed caue was presented to Reynolds last night by the Club, and to-night he holds a reception in this city. He has made hosts of friends among our people, and goes away with their best wishes. He leaves to-morrow for Anna, next to Centralia, and next to Danville, from there to Adrian, Mich., whence he will bring his family to Rockford, in this State, before continuing his work.

DETROIT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 19.—At a meeting of the Detroit Evangelical Alliance this evening, the Law-and-Order Committee of two years ago was revived and reorganized under the name of a Sabbath Committee. Its object is to secure stricter enforcement of all Sunday laws, especially the Sunday Liquor law. Jacob Farrand is Chairman; David Preston, Levi Bishop, and other leading citizens members.

CANADA.

Arrival of the Steamship Thames_The Fish-

ery Commission—Marine News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUEBEC, Nov. 19.—News of the arrival of the steamship Thames at St. John, New Foundland, under sail vesterday, was received here with much satisfaction, a number of Quebecers bei on board. The steamship was twenty-seven days out, and much anxiety existed as to he safety. Her passengers are believed to be all safe, but the second and third officers and one seaman were lost overboard. Amongst other injuries the Thames had her compasses, ventilators, skylights, and deck-houses entirely swept away by a storm, and lost all her boats. It has been ascertained that the necessary repairs will be effect-ed at St. John. The passengers will be trans-ferred to the steamship Nova Scotia, due at St. John Wednesday, and conveyed to Halifax. Capt. Campbell, of the Thames, is an old

"Il Trovatore" was given last evening by the German troupe, in Italian dress, at Hooley's Theatre, to an excellent audience. In looking back over the operatic records of this city since 1859, when the woes of the Gupsy were first recited to Chicago opera-goers, how many great artists have sung the three leading roles of Loonora, Azucena, and Manrico! As the list includes most of the great artists of the past twenty-five years, it will be of interest to our readers. ty-five years, it will be of interest to our readers.
The following Leonoras have trilled the "Tacea la notte" in the chronological order in which they are given: Teresa Parodi, Annie Milner, Lucy Estcott, Adelina Patti, Virginia Whiting, Sophie Vera-Lorini, Marie Zucchi, Noel Guidi, Euphrozyne Parepa, Anna de Lagrange, Marie Gazzaniga, Agatha States, Carolina Richings, Marie Lichtmay, Emma Howson, Clara Louise Kellogg, Christine Nilsson, Jennie Van Zandt, their horrible story in the "Stride le Vampa" Amalia Strakosch, Miss Payne, Annie Kemp Bowler, Caroline Alaimo, Kate Morensi, Cash Pollini, Adelaide Phil-Morensi, Cash Pollini, Adelaide Phillipps, Natalie Testa, Marie Cellini, Zelda Seguin, Marie Frederici, Frida de Geoele, Adelaide Sanz, and Annie Louise Cary. The following Mauricos have reached or missed the utility deprition if the "Di quella pira": Brignoli, Bowler, Miranda, Sbriglia, Steffani, Massimiliani, Musiani, Irfre (who died the other day), Pancani, Castle, Himmer, Wachtel, Abrugnedo, Maas, Morean, and Campanini. And now three more new names are added to the list—Mmc. Eugenie Pappenheum, Miss Julias Gouid, and Mr. Adams. Two of the three are worthy to take rank among the greatest of the names we have cited. Mmc. Pappenheim, who is so admirably adapted for the heavier roles of the German opera, has shown her versatility by achieving a genume triumph in that most Italian of all roles—Leonora. Although she was evidently suffering from the weather. roles of the German opera, has shown her versatility by achieving a genume triumph in that most Italian of all roles—Leonora. Although she was evidently suffering from the weather, she sang with superb voice and with intense dramatic jower from her opening aria, the "Tacea le notte." in the first act, to the closing duo in the last. It was a noble effort throughout, and was rewarded with the most enthusiastic applause. Taken all in all, Mr. Adams' Manrico was the best personation he has yet given us. If was something more than a tuneful rroubadour. He was broad, earnest, and artistic, and every phase of his character was subjected to the severe rules of art and the most houest and cultured vocalization. The "Ah ben si mio" of the third act was perfect in vocalization, and characteristic of a real artist in its phrasing as well as in the exquisite use of the voice, while the "Di quella pira" which closed the act was marked by a splendid burst of power and a dramatic fire and intensity that have not been equaled here since the days or Steffaut and Irfe. The entire role was given with an earnestness, culture, and intelligence, and with a breadth and dignity that in

have not been equaled here since the days of Steffant and Irfre. The entire role was given with an earnestness, culture, and intelligence, and with a breadth and dignity that impressed themselves upon the addience in no ordinary manner. The reception of the "Di quella peri" was a real ovation. He was called before the curtain several times and the encore was literally demanded. Tagliapietra, who has sung here before, notwithstanding (the rather hard and metallic quanity of his voice, made a handsome success with his personation of the Cossat, and carried off an enthusiastic encore with his "Il Bolen." So far as these three artists are concerned. "Trovatore" has rarely, if ever, been better done here. It is to be regretted that the performance could not have been more harmonious by the addition of a competent Atubena. The part was taken by Miss Jufia Gould, a Cincinnati lady, who we believe has sung before on the operatic stage with Kellogg. She was, however, entirely overweighted with the Gypsy, Her voice is but a light mezzo soprano, with low notes that are entirely ineffective, and with a timbre that is in no sense adapted to this role, which is nothing if not intensely dramatic. Are all the altos dead and gone, that we must have so many mezzos imposed upon us of late years? In voice, in power, in action, and in stage business, she was sadly deficient. In this respect, the ensemble of the representation was marred, and Mr. Adolphe (Ferrando) added to it by singing in German. "Trovatore" in German! The mellifluous Italian in gutturals! The chorus and orchestra did very creditably, and the performance, with the exceptions we have noted, was one of the best ever given here. To-night, "Musanicio." M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

Those who may recall several years ago a somewhat sniveling, dawdling piece of sensationalism, which was produced at Hooley's Plain Colored Suitings "at 25 cts Theatre under the title of "Lillian's I as Love," will hardly be persuaded that it was the same play which was presented last night at McVicker's. It was, and it was same play which was presented last night at McVicker's. It was, and it was not, the same. The oid skeleton could have been detected by the anatomical eye, but there was hardly a remnant of the old flesh and muscle left. In short, the drama has been reconstructed, and the manner in which it has been done is a striking verification of the ancient saying that second thoughts are best. "Lilliam' is described in the play-bill as an "emotional dramatic romance," and this title fits it well. The lateness of the hour at which the performance closed precludes any extended comment, either upon the purport and execution of the work or upon the acting. We must, therefore, content ourselves with the general remark that it is a thoughtfully-constructed piece of dramatic workmanship, in which there is an abundance of romantic interest—seenes of maternal tenderness, of womanly devotion, of manly valor, and, not the least interesting, seenes inspired by the spirit of genuine comedy. The plot is artistically woven, and the incidents are at once conceivable and full of human interest. The characters, too, are more human than we are accustomed to contemplate in modern dramas. Withal it was a remarkably well-acted play, displaying in a highly satisfactory manner the strength of McVicker's company. The scenic artists furnished a series of pictures which called forth the spontaneous approbation of the audience. We should be much nistaken in the temper and taste of the public if this play does not meet with a wide demand for an extension of time. taste of the public if this play does not meet with a wide demand for an extension of time.

THE ADELPHI. Zoe, an old-time favorite, appeared here last evening in her well-known triple role in the well-known "French Spy." She is looking as young and vigorousas she did years ago, and her acting is full of the spirit of her fresher years. "Dashing Charley," as personated by Mr. Emmett, made an appropriate subplement to the entertainment. These pieces will be on the boards for the week. well-known "French Spy." She is looking as

SPORTING. NASHVILLE, Nov. 19 .- The shooting tourns ment closed to-day, Martin doing excellent shooting, bringing down fifteen straight birds at forty yards rise. The most successful prize winners during the week were Abe Kleinman and E. T. Martin, of Chicago, Merriman, of Memphis, and Prichett, of Nashville, who won

A MANIAC'S ADVENTURE.
PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 19.—William Cushman,
a passenger on the fast line west over the Pennsylvania Road this morning, became deranged on the cars, and as the train was passing Carney's Station, forty miles east of Pittsburg, ney's Station, forty miles east of Pittsburg, he ran out on the platform and made a desperate leap from the train, which was running at a speed of forty miles an hour. The madman escaped with a few slight bruises, and, when the conductor stopped his train, was not to be found. After the train pulled out he made his way to the signal station near Carnev's, from which he sent a telegram to the Superintendent, saying he had jumped from the train to escape a party of men aboard

last trip of their schooner, the Garden Island, across the ocean. She sailed from this port with a cargo of Chicago grain, and accomplished the voyage from Quebec to Liverpool in twenty days,—steamsnip time—having reached her destination on Thursday, the 15th inst.

AMUSEMENTS.

"IL TROVATORE."

That well-worn but apparently fresh opera of "Il Trovatore" was given last evening by the German troupe, in Italian dress, at Hooley's Theatre, to an excellent audience. In looking

instead of aiding her in her efforts to recuperate, is obviously not the way to get well when one is sick. Yet this is precisely the course pursued—of course unwitingly—by persons who are continually dosing themselves with powerful mineral drugs for some malady with which they are affilied. for some malady with which they are afficted. Such baneful medicaments rather tena-to retard recovery than to hasten it. How much more sensible are they who employ the gently-acting but thoroughly efficient restorative, Hoseterter's Stomach Bitters, which, unlike the drugs referred to, is eminently wholesome and esfe; and, instead of injuring, improves the tone of the stomach and recreates health and vigor in the broken-down system. Indicestion, liver complisht, constipation, kidney and bladder ailments, and rheumatism, yield to its corrective influence, and it is the remedy and preventive pre-excellence for intermittent and remittent fevers and other disorders bred by miasma-tainted air and water. It is, moreover, a superb appetizer.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Keep's Custom Shirts to measure. Very best, six for \$9. No obligation to take any shirts ordered unless perfectly satisfactory. Samples and circulars maded free. KEEP'S UMBRELLAS. Best Gingham. Patent Protected Ribs, \$1 each. Best Silk, Faragon Frames, \$1 each. 173 East Madison street.

Use "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children while toething. It cares dysentery and diarrhora, wind colic, and regulates the bowels.

DRESS GOODS.

tion of Fashionable Novalties in Fine Dress Goods ever shown in this city. By recent purchases we are enabled to offer many gems in style and coloring not before shown, which are exclusive with ourselves, and cannot be duplicated. We solicit an inspection of elegant lines of Berlin Corduroys, Drugget Camel's Hair, Bourette Indou, Bourette de Soie, Bourette Mosaique, Bourette Perse, &c., &c., all of which are very attractive and at the closest prices.

We have just opened several cases All-Wool Merinos, "38 inches wide, at 60 cts," and a heavier grade at 75 cts.

Very Unusual Bargains, And worthy especial attention!

In low-priced Dress Goods we offer as an "Extra Bargain," two cases

Four Cases All-Wool Striped Suitings, Dark Winter Shades, at 28 cts, with an endless variety of all popular styles, from 25 cts up.

"The best value at least cost." Chas. Gossage & Co., State and Washington-sts.

Gloves! Gloves! Gloves!

The Best in the World for Centle-men's Wear are the CITY MADE GLOVES

Fisk, Clark & Flagg The Best Kid Glovese The Best Dogskin Gloves,
The Best Driving Gloves,
The Best Coaching Gloves.

At RETAIL EVERYWHERE

TOILET GOODS. EDW. PINAUD CELEBRATED FRENCH

Perfumery and Soap Specialty Essence of Ixora Breone, Violette, Opoponax, as Prangepant Lettuce, Violet, Ixora Medulline, Such for Soaps, Pinand Cosmetics, Toliette Powder, Band-ine, and Creme autritive for the hair. HENRY DREYFUS.

FOR RENT.

DESTRABLE OFFICES IN THE

TORENT. Apply to WM. C. DOW.

DR. PRICE'S BAKING POWDER,

DR. PRICE'S BAKING POWDER

IS THE ONLY POWDER Indorsed by Eminent Chemists and Physicians for its PERFECT PURITY and HEALTHFULNESS, and USED IN THEIR OWN FAMILIES.

A Reunited Syndicate--- The Stock Market --- Railroad Bonds.

The Produce Markets Moderately Active, and Generally Firmer-Hogs Stronger-Provisions Steady.

Breadstuffs in Good Demand .-- A Possible Squeeze in Corn.

FINANCIAL.

The applications of the packers for bank accommodation are making themselves felt in the loan market, which is getting firmer. One of the lead-ing banks reports that it is no longer in search of outside paper. Collections have not improved, and sales are slow, and the demand for loans is consequently stimulated to some extent. Rates of ount were 8@10 per cent at the banks to regular customers; on the street, call loans are 6 per cent, and time loans are 7@8 per cent.

Currency is beginning to flow more heavily to the hog-raising districts. New York exchange was elling between banks at 25@50c per \$1,000

THE STOCK MARKET. Trask & Stone, of New York, say in their circu-

the for last week:

There has been unprecedented duliness in the stock market during the past week, and the fluctuations in prices have been very moderate. The attention of the public has been diverted to Washington, and especially to the discussions in Congress with regard to financial legislation. Under these circumstances, it cannot be a matter of surprise that speculation balts, and that the business of the Stock Exchange has been confined within very narrow limits.

y narrow limits.
financial discussion has caused speculation to halt, it has done a good work. But, as a matter of fact, all the statements made by Trask & Stone to the effect that the dullness in Wall street has re-

and satisfactory to one another. Their party had labored under a misapprehension concerning the action of Messrs. Morton, Eliss & Co. which was action of Messrs. Morton, Eliss & Co. which was entirely due to a too hasty judgment upon but a portion of the facts of the case. A further explanation had satisfied them of their error, and he most harmonious spirit now existed among all he members of the Syndhasta. the most harmonious spirit now existed among all the members of the Syndicate. Mr. Coe seems very well pleased with the restored relationship, which, he says, ought always to exist for the sake of the country's credit abroad. The conclusions indicated by Mr. Coe are fully confirmed by Mr. Bliss, of Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co.

THE AGREEMENT. The Philadelphia Ledger says:

If there is any reason why the bondholders who lent their money freely to the Government in its hour of need should not be baid when the time comes, according to the contract, precisely as the mechanics who are at work on the Government buildings or works, according to their contract, common sense fails to discover it.

That is right. The contract with regard to the should be paid in com, of the standard of July 14. 1870. This standard was gold or silver, at the option of the debtor. That option the debtor insists must be his, according to the contract.

The following bids for railroad bonds were made The following dust for railroad obnus were made on the New York Stock Exchange on Saturday:
B'st'n, H. & Eric, 1st M. 10. Clev. & Tol. new bds. 103
Boston, H. & Eric, 1st M. 10. Clev. & Tol. new bds. 103
Burt. C. R. & N., 1st. S. 60% Clev. P. & A. new bds. 105
Cles. & Otho St. 1st. S. 60% Clev. P. & A. new bds. 107
Cles. & Otho St. 1st. S. 60% Clev. P. & A. new bds. 107
Exchange Clev. B. 100 Clev. P. & A. new bds. 107
Cles. & Otho St. 1st. S. 60% Clev. P. & A. new bds. 107
C. B. & Q. C. M. 7s. ... 112
L. B. con. coup. 1st. ... 109
C. R. & D. St. & T. ... 80% Cl. S. con. reg. of 1st. ... 109
C. R. & D. St. & T. ... 80% Cl. S. con. cop. 1st. ... 109 Lou. & Mo., 1st guard 82½ D., M. & T. 1st 7s, 1906 105½ St. L. J. & Chl., 1st 104 L. S. dividend bonds. 107½ C. B. & Q. S. a. f. 7s. 132 L. S. con. coup. 1st .109 C. B. & Q. S. a. f. 7s. 132 L. S. con. coup. 1st .109 C. B. & Q. S. a. f. 7s. 132 L. S. con. coup. 2st .109 C. B. L. & P. S. F. des 35100 St. S. con. regid 2st .108 C. R. I. & P. S. F. des 35100 St. S. con. regid 2st .90 f. R. I. & P. S. F. des 35100 St. S. con. regid 2st .90 f. R. I. & P. S. F. des 35100 St. S. con. regid 2st .90 f. R. I. & P. S. 1917. 107½ M. c. Con. 7s 1922 ... 105% C. R. I. & P. S. 1917. 107½ M. d. Con. 7s 1922 ... 105% C. R. I. & P. C. S. 1917. 107½ M. c. Con. 7s 1922 ... 105% C. R. I. & P. C. S. 1917. 107½ M. d. Con. 7s 1922 ... 105% C. R. I. & P. C. S. 1917. 107½ M. d. Con. 7s 1922 ... 105% C. R. I. & P. C. S. 1917. 105% M. d. & R. P. 151 M. S. P. 1915% M. d. & Con. 1st M. S. 100% C. R. S. P. 1st M. S. P. 1915% M. d. & St. P. 1st M. S. P. 1915% M. d. & St. P. 1st M. S. P. 1915% M. d. & St. P. 1st M. C. & M108 M. d. & St. P. 1st M. C. & M108 M. d. & St. P. con. sin. f. d. 25% M. d. & St. P. 1st M. C. & M108 M. d. & St. P. con. sin. f. d. 25% M. d. & St. P. 1st M. C. & M108 M. d. & St. P. con. sin. f. d. 25% M. d. & St. P. 1st M. C. & M108 M. d. & St. P. con. sin. f. d. 25% M. d. & St. P. 1st M. C. & M108 M. d. & St. P. 2d M. 7s 105% M. d. & M108 M. d. &

Gold was 102%@102% in greenbacks. Greenbacks were 97%@97% cents on the dollar in

GOVERNMENT BONDS. United States 6s of '81.
United States 5-20s of '65.
United States 5-20s of '67.
United States 5-20s of '67.
United States 5-20s of '68.
United States 10-40s.
United States new 45s of '81.
United States new 45s of '81. BROKERS' QUOTATIONS
BROKERS' QUOTATIONS

ent bonds 1074

werage 1074

107 chicago City 7 per cent bonds.

blicago City 7 per cent Sewerage.

hicago City 7 per cent Sewerage.

hicago City 7 per cent Water-Loan.

control of the cont

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—Gold steady at 102%.

Carrying rates, 1@2%. Loans were also made flat.

121% in greenbacks, and 117% in gold. Silver 20in, 120% discount.

Governments were firm.
Railroad bonds were generally firm.

State securities were quiet.

The stock market was generally weak and lower and any dealines, and prices dealines.

toms receipts, \$470,000.
Assistant-Treasurer disbursed \$223,000. sasistant-Treasurer disbursed \$223, (ings, 313, 000, 000. ing quiet; long, 4804; short, 483, eover.xxxxx.

, '81... 1004, New 446.

a. new ... 1004, New 446.

107... 1086, New 446.

Coupons, new. 105%, New 4 per cents 102% Coupons, 67. 105% (D-408. 107% Coupons, 68. 110% Coupons. 106% (New 58. 110% Coupons. 106% New 58. 110% Coupons. 106% Coupons. 10

SAN FRANCISCO. SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 19.—The following are the closing quotations at the Stock Board:

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record

the effect that the dullness in Wall street has resulted from the silver agitation are not only erroneous but false. They are designed to convey the impression that efforts made to remonetize the silver dullar share arrested the return of prosperity. The present dullness began before Congress met, and its causes have little to do with the financial questions before Congress.

The New York Heralu reports that there is no mystery in the fact that the Stock Exchange market is a brokers' market, and that the leading operators, like Othello, find themselves ont of work.

The rumors prevalent some time ago with regard to a family quarrel among the members of the Syndicate were well founded. Mr. George S.

Coe, the President of the American Exchange National Bank, admitted recently that too much acerbity had at que time arisen between gentlemen whose dealings had all along been honorable and satisfactory to one another. Their party had labored under a misapprehension concerning the action of Messers. Morton, Eliss & Co.* which was Green Bay Roos, 428 Roos,

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the forty-eight hours ending at 7 o'clock on Monday morning, and for the corresponding time

The Property of the	Shipments.		Receipts.	
	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.
Flour, brls	14, 478	15, 721	9,688	13,404
Wheat, bu	: 78, 483	79, 906	143,416	80,638
Corn. bu	93, 982	62, 16U	71.546	133, 238
Corn, bu Oats, bu	45, 339	30,061	28, 846	18, 186
Rve. bu	4, 828	3, 130		3, 180
Barley, bu	46, 538	30, 457	13,041	9,935
Grass seed, Ds.	176, 745	1900184	74, 452	264, 474
Flax seed, hs.	63,770	199,795	224, 292	261,994
B. corn. Ds	60,000	221, 300	140,000	107,600
C. meats, bs	96,500	252,037	1,674,205	2.642.092
Beef, tcs	50		150	3
Beef, bris		213	530	a 201
Pork, bris	225	300	1,235	3, 446
Lard, Dr	24, 380	154, 400	935, 585	658, 204
Tallow, bs	73,864	75,070	38, 400	72,450
Butter. Bs	122, 555	160,641	77,840	270,838
Dre'd hogs, No	126	55		
Live hogs, No.	15,655	12,898	1,375	2,622
Cattle, No	1, 190	805	1,259	1,352
Sheep, No	1,097	450	1,230	
Hides, lbs	162,960	221, 254	160,770	385,638
Highwin's, bris	*02,000	130	56	65
Wool, lbs	230, 100	504, 221	260, 530	273,750
Potatoes, bu	7,053	3,759	2,070	210,100
Coal, tons	21,446	3,975	1,595	758
Hay, tons	79	100	10	96.
Lumber, m. ft.	10, 234	3,398	2,588	1,845
Shingles, m	8,475	1,160	2,570	490
Salt, bris	580	1, 106	2,946	3,276
Poultry, lbs	3,582	7, 205	2,010	0,410
Poultry, coops	6	85		15
Game, pkgs		140		10
Eggs, pkgs	571	831	225	237
Cheese, bxs	2,927	3,362	2.841	4, 106
C apples bels	4 992	5 040	100	1,100

G. apples, bris 4,296 5,040 100 325 Beans, bu..... 55 618 336 12 Withdrawn from store during Saturday for city consumption: 2,880 bu wheat, 6,583 bu corn, 920 bu oats, 832 bu rye, 2, 353 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 1 car No. 1 red winter wheat, 1 car rejected do, 86 cars No. 1 hard wheat, 22 cars No. 2 do, 26 cars No. 1 soft spring, 139 cars No. 2 do, 11 cars No. 3 do, 10 cars rejected do, 2 cars no grade (298 wheat); 72 cars high mixed corn, 194 cars and 5,000 bu No. 2 corn, 70 cars rejected, 23 cars no grade (359 corn); 1 car No. 1 oats, 22 cars No. 2 white, 26 cars No. 2 mixed oats, 2 cars rejected (51 oats); 11 cars No. 2 rye; 2 cars rejected do; 1 car No. 1 barley, 12 cars and 21,800 bu No. 2 do, 13 cars extra No. 3 do, 18 cars ordinary No. 3 do, 13 cars feed (57 barley). Total, 778 cars, 328,000 bu. Inspected out: 128,446 bu wheat, 103,292 bu corn, 25,827

bu oats, 527 bu rye, 23, 362 bu barley. The following statement shows the distribution

Shipped.	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.
By rafl	65, 483	47,652		
To Buffalo	3,405	387, 440	543, 902	137, 556
To Erie	50	\$5,000 42,322	43,000 27,878	******
to nuron	1, 250		61, 339	26, 955
To Collingwood		20,416	64, 351	60,72
To Goderich		49, 253 18, 443		23, 916
		-	-	
Totals	72, 593	616, 310	848, 166 17, 031	329(78) 5, 841

Also 357 bu rye ahipoed by rail. [8, 828 bu do to minor peria, 97, 549 bu barley by rail. 143, 438 bu do to Bufialo, 39, 305 bu do to Colborne, and 509 bu do to minor ports. The leading produce markets were steady yester-The leading produce markets were steady yester-day, with fair activity in the principal breadstiffs, and greater strength in most departments. These conditions took many operators by surprise. The report that the Russians had gained an important victory was widely regarded as a reason for lower prices, and some expected that a severe decline would ensue. But the British markets were steady, some telegrams noting the existence of a a few argued that the British merchant is better able than we to judge of the probable result of Russian successes, and they inferred that the for-eign observer is not disposed to expect that it brings the belligerents nearer to a termination of called upon to take a hand in the fray, and that the called upon to take a mand in the fray, and that the second campaign may be bloodier than the first. These, with some local considerations, not only prevented a decline, but caused an upward turn. Wheat advanced ic for next month, corn advanced le for this month, barley went up 1@1%c, rye was %c higher, and provisions were firmer, though with not much change in prices. The weather was cloudy, and regarded as unsettled, being likely to bring snow soon, which would make the country roads mushy till frozen over. Our receipts of

grain were larger and of hogs small for the Dry goods were in fair demand and were steady. Orders were numerous and liberal in the amounts called for, and the aggregate distribution reached The stock market was generally weak and lower in early dealings, and prices declined %G½c, with the exception of Lackawanna, which advanced from 48% to 50. Subsequently, however, this stock broke down to 47%, while the general list became firm, and advanced k@134 for the Granger stocks, and it to % for other shares. During the afternoon the market was higher for coal stocks, but weak and lower for Lake Shore, Michigan Central, and Western Union. The Granger shares were ready at the early improvement. The weakness of Western Union was due to rumors that the earnings have docreased. The rise in St. Paul stocks was caused by a revival of reports about a dividend on preferred this month. Transactions were 130. Doo shares, of which 30,000 were Lake Shore, E.500 Northwestern common, 7,000 preferred, 48,000 Lackawana, 3,000 Delaware & Hudson, 2,400 Michigan Central, and 8,000 Western Union.

Money market easy: 506, closing at 4. Primo more and the surface declined satisfactory proportions. In the gracery market little change was apparent aside from an ½c aditisfactory proportions. In the gracery market little change was apparent aside from an ½c aditisfactory proportions. In the gracery market little change was apparent aside from an ½c aditisfactory proportions. In the gracery market little change was apparent aside from an ½c aditisfactory proportions. In the gracery market little change was apparent aside from an ½c aditisfactory proportions. In the gracery market little change was apparent aside from an ½c aditisfactory proportions. In the gracery market little change was apparent aside from an ½c aditisfactory proportions. In the gracery spectral days past the demand for store the time of year, and prices have more than ordinarily active for the time of year, and prices have more than ordinarily active for the time of year, and prices have more than ordinarily active for the time of year, and prices have more than ordinarily active for the time of year, and prices have more than ordinarily active for the time of

MOVEMENT TESTERDAY IN NEW YORK.

Receipts-Flour, 30, 798 brls; wheat, 457, 099 hu; corn, 171, 276 bu; oats, 66, 464 bu; corn-meal, 452 pkgs; rye, 9, 860 bu; barley, 293, 929 bu; malt, 10, 794 bu; pork, 1, 292 pkgs; beef, 2, 134 pkgs; lard, 4,201 pkgs; cut meats, 2,865 pkgs; whisky, Exports-Wheat, 118,072 bu; corn, 111,624 bu.

GOODS RECEIVED
at the Chicago Customs-House Nov. 19: Meyer Bros. & Co., 50 drums caustic soda; Conrad Seipp Brewing Company, 20,800 bu barley; P. Schoenhofen, 16,666 bu barley; Armour & Co., 540 tons salt; William Ripley, 250,000 ft lumber; West & Co., 1 cask shells: Keith Bros., 1 case hats; J. W. Doane & Co., 768 brls currants; H.H. Hayden,

20c: French walnuts. 199610c; Naples walnuts. 1996 (14c) Brazils. 3468cc; pecans. Trans. 66967c; second garden Brazils. 3468cc; pecans. Trans. 66967c; second pecans. 1996 (1997) year at \$12.10.212.15; and 13, 250 brls seller January at \$12.25@12.30. Total, 17,600 brls. The market closed steady at \$12.20612.25 for spot; \$12.10612.12% for November; \$12.10612 12% soller the year; \$12.25612.77% seller January; and \$12.40612.42% for February.

Prime mess pork was quoted at \$11.50612.06, and extra prime do at \$9.00510.50, the inside for old.

Land-Was quiet and firm, advancing 2:cc per 100 lbs. There was a moderate demand by shippers and refiners, the low prices inviting consumption. Sales were reported of 2.000 textesls at \$7.875.62.200; 2.500 text seller January; at \$7.878.67.30; and 50 text seller February at \$8.00. Total, 4.800 tex. The market closed steady at \$8.00. Total, 4.800 tex. The market closed steady at \$8.00. Total, 4.800 tex. The market closed steady at \$8.00. Total, 4.800 tex. The market closed steady at \$8.00. Total, 4.800 tex. The market closed steady at \$8.00. Total, 4.800 tex. The market closed steady at \$8.00. Total, 4.800 tex. The market closed steady at \$8.00. Total, 4.800 tex. The market closed steady year: \$7.50 seller January; and \$8.00 seller February. Market Were in fair demand, but averaged caster, a decline of \$6.00 per 10 for sign account, but most of the orders were flinted below the views of holders. Sales were reported of \$0.000 bis shoulders at \$4.87464.95 per 100 lbs; 30 boxes do at \$5.206.50; 20.000 bis short clears at \$6.00 bis long clears, partly at \$6.000 bis short clears at \$6.000 bis short clears at \$6.000 bis short clears. Should be short ribs at \$6.200 bis short clears at \$6.000 bis short clears. Should be short ribs at \$6.200 bis short clears. Should be short ribs at \$6.000 bis short clears, clears. Should be short ribs at \$6.000 bis short clears. Should be short ribs at \$6.000 bis short clears. Should be short ribs at \$6.000 bis short ribs. \$6.000 bis should be short ribs. \$6.000 bis steady at \$12.20@12.25 for spot; \$12.10@12.12% for No vember: \$12,10@12 12% seller the year: \$12,25@12,27%

Frience more and submitted control of the control o 21. 50 per ton on track.

Conn-Mal-Coarse was nominal at \$16.50 per ton on track.

WHEAT—Was more active and firmer, advancing to per bounder a better demand, both for spot and future, and closed 3661c above the latest prices of Sturday. The Brifish narkets were the second to so work now york buyers reduced their bids 16c per but allow New York buyers reduced their bids 16c per but allow New York buyers reduced their bids 16c per but allow New York buyers reduced their bids 16c per but allow New York buyers reduced their bids 16c per but allow now have your buyers reduced their bids 16c per but and for ship means; and more country orders to buy for future, which were suparently based on the expectation of bad weather. New York was anobably on account of speculative which were suparently based on the expectation of bad weather. New York was supposed to see the super track of the standard of the standard of the pear. Itself of the standard movement since the time of heavest referred to the speculative grade on hand in this city. Seller becember opened at \$1.06, and advanced to \$1.0691 at the close, most of the trading being at shout \$1.0695. Seller the year ranced a shade below December. Closing at \$1.0694 (2004). Seller becember opened at \$1.066. and advanced to \$1.0695 (2014). Seller becember opened at \$1.066. Seller January sold at \$1.065 (2014). Seller becember opened at \$1.0696 (2014). Seller becember opened at \$1.066. On 16.0696 (2014). Seller becember opened at \$1.066. Seller January sold at \$1.065 (2014). Seller becember opened at \$1.066. Seller January sold at \$1.061 (2014). Seller becember opened at \$1.066 (2014). Seller became the outside. Seller the month sold at \$1.0894 (2014). Seller became the outside. Seller the month sold at \$1.0894 (2014). Seller became the outside. Seller became the seller seller became the seller seller seller became the selle

LIVE STOCK. CATTLE—Received during Sunday and Monday, 2,002 head; same time last week, 2,610 head. The receipts were very moderate, but beyond that fact the market was in no respect more favorable to the selling interest than on the chains down of here paratively few buyers were present, and from all sources the demand was limited in the extreme. Aside from local butchers and shippers of dressed beef very little trading was done, and the bulk of the transactions were at the remarkably low range of \$2.40@3.00, A few bunches of fair to choice shipping beeves were taken at \$3.40@4.60, and for a drove of extra cattle averaging 1,602 lbs \$5.15 was paid, but sales at over \$2.50 did not cut much of a figure in the day's butiness. Cows sold principally at \$2.40@2.75, and stockers at \$2.60@3.00. The market closed hard, with considerable common staff left over.

common stuff left over.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers weighing 1, 450
Ibs and upwards.
Choice Beeves—Fine, "fat, well-formed 3year to 5-year-old steers, weighing 1, 300
to 1, 500 lbs.
Good Beeves—Well-rattened steers, weighing 1, 300
to 1, 500 lbs.
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1, 300
to 1, 20 lbs.
Butchers' Stock—Foor to common steers, and common to choice cown, for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1, 20 lbs.
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700
to 1, 000 lbs
Inferior—Light and thin cown, heifers, stags, buils, and scalawag steers.

2,00032, 25
Texas—Through droves.

2,00032, 30
Texas—Through droves.

2,00032, 35
Texas—Through droves.

2,00037, 50
Texas—Through droves.

3,00035, 75

Total, 35,000 bt.

FIRST CALL,
Wheat—Sales 190,000 bt at \$1.085(\$1.085(\$10 November, \$1.085(\$1.085(\$10 December, \$1.075(\$10 November, \$

Mess pork was quiet and steady, with sales of 500 bris at \$12.256 \$12.275 for January.
Lard was inactive.
Short ribs were steady, with sales of 40,000 lbs at \$8.2066.25.
Wheat was in moderate demand and steady at \$1.09% for the month, \$1.09% \$1.09% for December, and \$1.07% for January.
Corn was quiet and steady, at \$55,6045% for November, 425,6425% for December of the year, and 40% 40% for January. March sold at 40% and May at 42% 6455%.
Oats were quiet, at 225 for December.
LAST CALL.
Mess pork was quiet and sadedy, at \$12.10612, 12% for the year or November, and \$12.256412, 27% for January. Sales 1,000 bris at \$12.256412, 27% for January. Sales 1,000 bris at \$12.25612, 27% for January.
Latd was nominal, at \$7.87% 67.90 cash, \$7.8067.85 for the year, and \$7.87% 67.90 for January.

Breite, C. C., 3rd Craims castle edd. Control Stephy Breiting Company 100. An interface of the control of the c

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI. Nov. 19.—Hoss—Firm; common, \$3.90

94.10: light, \$4.1564.59; packing, \$4.2594.50; butchers', \$4.5094.90; receipts, 4.290; shipments, none.

LUMBER. The cargo market was a little more active, but easy under large offerings, a dee: of alout sixty vessels having arrived at the sale docks. A large quantity of lumber also came in and went direct to the yard docks. The freet was composed largely of inch lumber, which was dull at the docks, while piece-stuff was steader, selling at \$7.50.37.75. The demand was chefuly local, and buyers held back a long time for concessions. Common inch was held at \$8.50.39.50, and the better grades at \$10.00.613.00. Lath were firm at \$1.75. and shingles

at \$10.00@13.00. Lath were firm at \$1.75, and shingles at \$2.25@2.40. Sales:
Schr Barbarian, from Ludington, 275,000 ft piecestuff at \$7.75.
Schr Andrew Jackson, from Manistes, 70,000 ft piecestuff at \$7.75; 125,000 lath at \$1.75; schr isabella Sands, from Manistee, 130,000 ft piecestuff at \$7.75; 125,000 ft piecestuff at \$7.75; schr E. R. Biake, from Muskegon, 180.000 ft strips and boards at \$8.00; and schr ida, from Muskegon, 170,000 ft strips and boards at \$8.00.
Schr Collingwood, from Pensankee, 250,000 ft inch at \$10,000 and schr Grenada, from do, 230,000 ft inch at \$10,000. at \$10,00@13.00. Lath were firm at \$1.75, and shingles at \$10.00.

The yard market was steady. The order business continues fair, and dry lumber is firm, notwithstanding the large receipts of green sunf. Lath are strong at the late advance. The Lumberman says:

"Lath are unusually active, and the price firm, with an upward tendency. Dealers dislike to fill orders for car-lots, preferring to reserve the stock for end loading. There seems to be a general shortage of lath all over the Northwest, and it is predicted that the price will be much lighter before next apring. Shingles are likewise active and firm in price." Quotations: First and second clear, 1 and 2-inch. 334 00235 00

Common boards, 10 to 20 feet
Cail boards.
Dimension staff, 22 to 30 feet.
Small timber, 5x6 to 8x8.
Pickets, rough and select.
Pickets, select, dressed and headed. 10.00611.50 12.00620.00 10.50611.50 8.00410.00 18.00 2.006 2.25 2.506 2.60 2.656 2.75

BY TELEGRAPH.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of LIVERPOOL, Nov. 19.—Prime mess pork—Eastern, 68s: LIVERPOOL, NOV. 19.—Prime mess pork—Eastern, 688: Western, new, 568. Bacon—Cumberlands, 458; short ribs, 418; long clear, 408 6d: short clear, 418 6d; shoulders, 378 6d; hams, 488. Lard, 438 6d. Prime mess beef, 929; India mess beef, 929; extra India mess, 1108. Cheese, 628 6d. Taliow, 409.

LONDON, NOV. 19.—Liverpool—Wheat steady. Corn frim. Mark Lane—Wheat slow; Corn quiet. Cargoes off coast—Wheat slow. Cargoes on passage—Wheat slow. Arrivals off coast—Wheat large; corn small, Country markets for wheat—English firm; French steady.

Succeed Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Livenrool., Nov. 19-11 a. m. - Grain - Whest Winter, No. 1, 11s 6d; No. 2, 10s 9d; spring, No. 1, 11s

2 101 4d; white, No. 1, 12s 10d; No. 2, 12s

LIVERPOOL, NOV. 19-11 a. m.—GRAIN—Whest—Winter, No. 1, 118 di; No. 2, 103 di; spring, No. 1, 118 di; No. 2, 104 di; white, No. 1, 128 10d; No. 2, 128 2di; club, No. 1, 188 3di; No. 2, 128 10d; No. 2, 128 3di; No. 2, 298.

PROVISIONS—FORK, 598. Lard, 438 6d.

LIVERPOOL, NOV. 19—COTTON—FAIR business; 6340 634d; sales, 12,000 bales; socculation and export, 2,000; American, 7,000.

BREADSTUPYS—California white wheat, 128 6d 612s 10d; do club, 128 10d6138 3d; No. 2 to No. 1 red Western spring, 108 4d64118 1d; do winter, 108 9d6 118 6d. Flour—Extra New York, 288. Corn—Western mixed, 2984229 3d. Oats—American, 38. Barley—American, 38 6d.

PRAS—Ganadian, 378.

CHOYER-SEED—American, 456508.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, 508. Prime mess beef, 928 6d.

GRESS—Fine American, 638.

TALLOW—68 6d.

PRINCIPUS—SEED—American, 638.

TALLOW—68 6d.

PRINCIPUS—SPIRITS, 78 6d; refined 118 9d.

LINSEED 611—508 6d;

RESIN—Common, 58 3d6556 8d; pale, 138.

SPIRITS OF TURE-WINNS—208.

LONDON NOV. 19.—PETEOLEUN—Refined, 118 9d.

CALCUTY LINSEED—648.

LINSEED OR—208 3d.

LANSEED OR—208 3d.

AMERICAN CITITES.

AMERICAN CITIES. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
W York, Nov. 19.—Grants—Wheat varied little in
h holders of really desirable lots of spring and

winter having been generally quite firm in their views, but the demand was unusually tame on all accounts; 16,000 bu No. 2 Milwankee spring choice at \$1.35; 4,000 be No. 2 Milwankee spring reported \$1.35; 18,000 bu No. 2 Chicago spring at \$1.36; No. 2 Northwestern spring, November option, \$1.316,1.32; \$200 bu No. 3 Chicago spring at \$1.26; No. 2 Northwestern spring, November option, \$1.316,1.35; becember, \$1.336,1.334; do January, \$1.336,1.35, showing rather stronger. Dealings in corn unusually extensive at an advance of about \$60 per bu, closing firmly at the improvement; ungraded infixed Western at 626,60; distilling corn in store quoted at 60%,661%c. Ryo scarce and held very firmly, but inactive; high prices asked for lines or boatloads, checking business; No. 1 Western boatloads quoted at 746,76c; No. 2 do at 736,74c. Ogts in rather more demand; Western, 4,200 bu at 37%,639%c; white Western, 7,700 bu at 366,44c; No. 2 Chicago, 45,000 bu at 33%c regular, and 38%c out promptly; aggregate of grain in store, 7,186,504 bu as against 6,660,746 bu last Monday, 8,179,893 bu Nov. 20, 1878, and 7,340,618 bu Nov. 15, 1875.

Provisions—Mess pork in more request for early delivery, and quoted somewhat firmer; sales of 330 bris at \$14,156,14.25; 30 bris at \$14,25; other kinds inactive: extra prime quoted at \$0.00010.00; Western mess, seller remainder of the year, \$13,50, with sales reported of 1,000 bris January at \$13,50, \$14,50, \$15,50, \$

000 lbs at \$7.50@7.68%, as to quality. SUGARS—Raw moderately active and quoted steady, on a basis of 7%@7%c for fair to good refining Cuba;

on a basis of 7%27%c for fair to good refining Cuba; refined in rather better demand, and quoted a shade higher, including out loaf at 10%c.

WHISKY—Qdlet, with sales reported of 100 bris of a favorite brand at \$1.11, and regular brands quoted at \$1.09&1.10.

FERIGHTS—Moderate demand from leading trade interests for early accommodation at generally steady rates, though quotations by steam for Liverpool were weaker for grain and rather firmer for provisions; for Liverpool, engagements include 44,000 bu wheat at 7%4687%d per bu; by steam from Chicago of through freight 1,000 pags provisions at 38c, via New York, per 100 lbs.

To the Western Associated Press.

Tolebo, O., Nov. 19—4 p. m.—Grain—Closed with wheat quiet; extra white Michigan, \$1.35; amber Michigan, November, \$1.34; Docember, \$1.34; No. 2 red winter, December, \$1.29%. Corn dull; No. 2 May, 47c; rejected new, 43%c.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 19.—FLOUR—Market dull; snperfine, \$4.75; XX, \$5.005.75; XXX, \$5.256.30; high grades, \$6.5007.25.

Grain—Corn—Demand fair and prices higher; yellow, 00c, white, 65c. Oats in fair demand, at 37688c. HAY—Scarce and firm; prime, \$17.00; choice, \$17.50. GRAIS

low, 60c, white, 65c. Outs in inc.

HAV—Scarce and firm; prime, \$17.00; enoice, \$17.00;

Provisions—Pork-quiet; \$14,25614.50. Lard firmer: refined tierce, \$8.5048.75; keg. \$9.0049.25. Bulk meats in good demand; shoulders, 6%6666. Bacon—Market dull; shoulders, 7%c; clear rib, 9%c; clear, 10c. Hams—Sugar-cured, small size, 144614%c; large, 18 614c.

Outst. ractified Louisiana, \$1.05; Western,

Market dull; shoulders, 7%c; clear rib, 5%c; clear, 10c. Hams-Sugar-cored, small size, 146144c; large, 18 (el4c. WHISKY-Quiet; rectified Louisiana, \$1.05; Western, \$1.05±1.09.

GROCERIES-Coffee quiet; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 19619c. Sugar quiet; 5%c69%; common togod common, 79%c1; yellow clarified, 8c. Molasse, quiet; common togod common, 25%30c; fair, 33%c35c. Rice quiet; 60%c96c. Bran in good demand; 50%c95/cc.

St. LOUIA, NOV. 18-FLOUIS-Quiet and unchanged. Grain-Wheat firmer; No. 2 ord winter, \$1.24%cash; \$1.25%c1; No. 2 ord individual common co

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 19.—COTTON—Quiet but steady; 104c.

FLOUR—Steady; family, \$5.65@5, 90.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and nominal: red. \$1.18@1.25.

GOT steady: new, 37@33c. Oast quiet but steady: 27@

31c. Rye quiet but firm; 603@1c. Barley quiet; common to prime Western spring, \$23@20.

Provisions—Pork quiet but steady; \$12.50. Lard quiet and firm; steam, \$8.00; kettle, joboing, \$9.00@

3.25. Bulk mean caster; sales in sait 5 to 15 days, \$4.87%@5.37%; \$6.124%@5.50; \$6.50@6, 75. Bacon—9.00% and firm; steam, \$6.00; kettle, joboing, \$9.00%

3.25. Bulk mean caster; sales in sait 5 to 15 days, \$4.87%@5.37%; \$6.124%@5.50; \$6.50@6, 75. Bacon—9.00% and firm; steam, \$6.00% and firm; steam, \$6.00% and firm; \$6.24%@5.50; \$6.50@6, 75. Bacon—9.00% and firm; \$6.20% and \$6.20% and

NILWAUKEE, NOV. 19.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, NOV. 19.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat steady: opened and closed steady: No. 1
Milwaukee hard. Si. 144; No. 1. Milwaukee. Si. 124;

No. 2 do. Si. 034;: November, Si. 08; December, Si. 08; No. 3 Milwaukee, Si. 124. Corn higher and unsettled; No. 2, 43649c. Oats frm; higher: No. 2, 25c.

Rye scarce; No. 1, 534639c. Oats frm; higher: No. 2, 25c.

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Rye scarce; No. 1, 534639c. Oats frm; higher: No. 2, 25c.

Recuiris—Thour, 17,000 bris: wheat, 130,000 bu.

Shipharts—Flour, 17,000 bris: wheat, 94,000 bu.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 19.—COVION—Steady at 1040

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 19.—COTTON—Steady at 10%0
10%C.
FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.
FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat—Market dull; red, \$1, 25@1, 29; amber and white, \$1, 30@1, 35. Corn firm; white, \$4c; mixed, \$5c. Rye—Market dull at 671%c. Oats quiet and unchanged.
Harket could be supported by the support of the support

Se. 00:69-25.

GRain-Corn-Mixed yellow, 68:671c. Oats-No. 1
and extra white, 43:648c: No. 2 white and No. 1 mixed,
40:641c; No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed, 37:639c.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 19.—FLOUR—Quiet and
unchanged. nchanged GEAIN-Wheat-No. 2 red, \$1.25@1.25. Corn, new nixed, 38@39c; December, 38%c. Oata, 25@29c. Rye,

PROVISIONS—Nominal.

BUFFALO, Nov. 19.—Grain—Wheat neglected; nominally \$1.21 for No. 2 Milwaukee. Corn dull and scarce; 1.000 to No. 2 mixed western at 200 conditions of the condition of the c

COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS, NOV. 19.—STATEMENT OF NATIONAL COTTON EXCHANGE OF AMERICA—OVERLAND MOVE-

MENT-Net receipts at United States ports from Sept. 1 to Oct. 33, 678,578 bales; stock at United States ports do, 405, 821; total overland direct from producer do, 49,071; ahlpments direct to milis do, 27,071; in transit to delivery ports do, 5,577; foreign exports and Canada do, 224,385; in transit between delivery ports do, 24,588; taken by Northern spinners from ports do, 140,582 MEMPHS, NOV. 19.—COTTON-Pair demand; 1960; buyers and sellers apart; sales, 1,400 bales; receipts, 5,000; shipments, 4,500; shock, 33,000.

NEW ONLEANS, NOV. 19.—COTTON-Steady; sales, 5,830 bales; good ordinary, 3%c; low middling, 10%c; middling, 10%c; good middling, 11%c; receipts, not, 17,832; gross, 22,085; exports to Great Britain, 6,565; to France, 4,365; seastwise, 2,005; stock, 187,837.

GALVESTON, NOV. 19.—COTTON—Quiet; middling, 10%c; net receipts, 7,201 bales; gross receipts, 7,222; sales, 644; exports coastwise, 2,788.

MOBILE, NOV. 19.—COTTON—Pirm: middling, 10%c) 10%c; net receipts, 4,237 bales; sales, 1,500; exports coastwise, 631.

CHARLESTON, NOV. 19.—COTTON—Quiet; middling, 10%c) 10%c; net receipts, 4, 147 bales; sales, 1,500; exports coastwise, 2, 978.

SAVANNAH, NOV. 19.—COTTON—Firm; middling, 10%c) 10%c; net receipts, 4, 147 bales; sales, 1,500; exports coastwise, 2, 978.

SAVANNAH, NOV. 19.—COTTON—Firm; middling, 10%c) 10%c; net receipts, 4, 147 bales; sales, 1,500; exports coastwise, 2, 978.

STRAIN, 2,057; to France, 1,850; to the Continent, 543; coastwise, 2,972.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 19.—COTTON—Firm; middling, 10%c; net receipts, 7,988 bales, 1,251; exports to Great Britain, 2,640; to the Continent, 951; coastwise, 7,107.

DRY GOODS. NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—Business configures under win commission houses, and the jobbing trade is light; cotton goods quiet, but generally steady; prints moving slowly; Sprague's dark prints advanced to elic; cotton dress goods in steady demand; men's wear woolens in-

PETROLEUM. CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 19.—Perrollevs — Maries strong and 1/2 higher; standard white, 110 test, 121/2. PITESBURG, Pa., Nov. 19.—PERROLEVS—Crude fairly active; 82.45 at Parker's for immediate shipment; re-fined dull; 13c, Philadelplafa delivery.

TURPENTINE. WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 19.—SPIRITS TURPENTINE

RAILROAD TIME TABLE ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS. Saturday excepted. Monday excepted. CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.
Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and at
the depota.

Pullman Hotel Care are run through, between Chicago and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving Chicago at 10:30 a. m.

No other road runs Pullman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago.

—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sta.

—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sta.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL & MINNEAPOLIS LINE Ticket offices 62 Clark-st. and at Hinzie-Street Depot.

Leave. Arriva.

St. Paul & Minneapolls Ex. ... *10:00 a. m. * 4:00 n.

St. Paul & Minneapolls Ex. ... *10:00 p. m. *7:00 a. m.

KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office. 122 Randolph-st. Leave. Arrive. Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex. 12:30 p. m. 5:40 p. m. 8:40 p. m. 8t. Louis & Springfield Ex. 9:00 a. m. 8:00 p. m. 8t. Louis & Springfield Ex. 9:00 a. m. 8:00 p. m. Pekin and Peoria Fast Express 9:00 a. m. 8:00 p. m. Peoria, Keckuk & Burlington 9:00 p. m. 7:00 a. m. 17:00 a. m. Chicago & Paducah B. R. Ex. 9:00 a. m. 8:00 p. m. Streator, Lacon, Wash ton Ex. 12:30 p. m. 3:40 p. m. Joliet & Dwight Accommdat n. 4:35 p. m. 9:20 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL BAILWAY,

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sta. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House and at depot. Leave. Arrive.

All trains run via Milwankee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairis du Chien, or via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Winons. ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD. Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second at Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

| St. Louis Express | S:46a m | 7:50a m | St. Louis Fast Line | S:30p m | 7:50a m | Cairo & New Oriceans Ex | S:40a m | 7:50a m | Cairo & New Oriceans & Texas Ex | S:40a m | 7:50a m | Springfield Express | S:40a m | 7:50a m | Cairo & Registration & Reckmt | Recket CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RATLEGAD.
Depots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenthst., and Canal and Sixteenth-sta. Ticket Office, Si
Clark-st., and at depots.

Mail and Express, Ottawa and
Streator. 7:25 a.m. 7:25 p.m.
Rockfrd, D'buque, éSioux City 10:09 a.m. 3:15 p.m.
Pacific Express for Omaha. 10:30 a.m. 3:16 p.m.
Pacific Express 10:30 a.m. 3:40 p.m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Express 9:30 p.m. 3:43 p.m.
Pacific NightExpress for Omaha 10:00 p.m. 6:35 a.m.
Kansas City, Atchison, St. Joe.
and Texas Express. 110:00 p.m. 4:8:55 a.m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILRDAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-scond-stricket office, of Clark-st., southeast conner of Rudoiph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer Hous. Leave. | Arriva Mail (via Main and Air Line) ... 7:00 a. m. ... 7:40 b. a. Raiamazoo Accommodation ... 3:45 p. m. ... 7:50 b. a. Asiantic Express (daily) ... 5:15 p. m. 8:00 b. m. 7:53 b. a. Night Express ... 7:50 p. m. 7:530 b. a. PITTSBURG, PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO BAILWAY.
Depot, corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Office.
66 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hoss.

BALTIMORE & OHIO. Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Morroe-st. Ticket Offices: 88 Clark-st., Palmer House Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building). Leave. | Arrive. Morning Express.....

Depot corner of Clinton and Carroll
Depo Depar | Arrive. CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILBOAD
Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman dia Ticket

Omaha, Leaven w'th & Atch Ex *10:15 a.m. * 4:09 a.m. Peru Accommodation * 5:000 a.m. * 9:35 a.m. Night Express * 10:00 p.m. 1 6:30 a.m.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. H. MAHLER, 18 rue de la Grange, Batellers, Paris, is sole agent for this paper in France. INJECTION CADET

Curein 2 days. For sale by FOUGERA, New York MATHEY with great success by the physicians of Paris, don, and success by the physicians of Paris, New York, and London of all discent or of all discent or of ling. Prepared by CAPSULES Soid by Druggists in CAPSULES

PRESCRIPTION FREE. For the speedy cure of Nervous Debility, energy, etc., and the whole train of gloomy attentions. Any druggist has the ingredients. Addres Dr. JAQUES & CO., 120 West Sixthight. Cincinsts, Ohio Payment of a Dividen

THE FI

Report of the Cor Examine

Besults of Their Value What They Got THE FI The first gleam of a mined the hard path

positors came to a p when they were enable difficulty a tithe of the po difficulty in getting.
The attendance of de The attendance of de-opening was quite larg gathering, and the of only to show the depo was done at once. A I west wall and doubled applicant in front of e-until he struck the one where the money was of a depositor of a depositor w.
First, allow either smith to ascerta
book called for the
the bank's ledgers cre
It was next necessary
who made out. berlain, who made out due. This was to be Mr. McAuley, who ide making him describe h made his deposit. This to prevent fraud and de books. The last pro-books The last pro-money as handed our Turpin, the Receive closely until it ran sn into his den. The resu to pay off nearly 300 pe This is fully 50 per thought possible t mill between 10 a but the excellent syst terially. At that rate 7,500 claimants who h

7,500 claimants who h bank. The sums paid greatly, running as lot and up to \$1,000 in on paid yesterday was M the next W. L. Rosa, which she took \$4, and which he carried away, the dividend will be cottled with, and the ban m. to 4 p. m. for the p DEFOSITORS' MEETING.

About twenty person About twenty person ing at the Grand Pastreport of the Committe R. P. Derickson, Charlet Hutchins, who were meeting to inquire into ity Savings Bank, and ceiver as to the value of Arndt was chosen ten Mr. Felton read the results of the savings Bank, and the saving during its entire histor formation largely from the officers and from the R believe, however, that the from correct conclusions they have carefully avoid

court, and also to collecting claims to by crippling partic siderations have go what in this repor The bank was organize opporate the Farmers; of Knox, County, Illins 1865. On the 10th of A said bank was changed? Bank and Eank Deposit John C. Hainer, and its Its capital was \$200,000 at collateral to loans, parterated by purchase of sinless the parties are of the said loss to the asset

from \$1,500 down to \$3 enthic dividends paid to history have been 13-per 2 per cent annum; and related since 1875. The safe-deposit vaults, etc. the cost of the lands, and fur gate \$315,000. The practives but a total c of \$123,000 on this propolicy on the part of t matters seems to have he we have no evidence the honesty on their part in

are placed with long it sommercial banks the relice; and any finctuation tan be readily adjusted it. The borrower is a cust making deposits, and white bank; and any negle securities good is at his a savings bank borrowhe bank is, generally, a luterest in maxing good aame time when his pay securities may have have greatly the loser there. Your Committee are Your Committee are your Committee are hayment of 6 per cent hazardous to any hank, moneys pour into its frecuities are extremely hazardous loans are mannered in he flow of moneys into and the demands for with the end, the bank can hits interest. Another bank pays 6 per honeys, it must obtain

steek states porta from Sept. 1
stock at United States porta
and direct from producers do,
to mills do, 27, 671; in transit;
foreign export# and Canada
tween delivery porta do, 28,
olimers from ports do, 143, 502,
orron—Fair demand; 10560;
;; sales, 1, 400 bales; receipta,
stock, 30, 000.

19, —Corton—Strady: sales. 19.—COTTON—Steady: sales, 9, 9%c; low middling, 10%c; iddling, 11%c; middling fair, 52; gross. 22,038; exports to rance, 4,365; constwise, 2,905;

COTTON-Quiet; middling, bales; sales, 1,500; experts to France, 1,850; to the Conti-72.

-COTTON-Firm; middling, 8 bales; gross receipts, 8,059; Great Britain, 2,640; to the e, 7,107.

GOODS. Business continues quiet with the jobbing trade is light; cot-erally steady; prints moving sinhs advanced to 6/2c; cotton and; men's wear woolens in-

ROLEUM. . 19. -PETROLEUE - Market andard white, 110 test, 12%c. 19. -PETROLEUE - Crude fairly s for immediate ship unia delivery. ENTINE. lov. 19.-SPIRITS TURPENTING

TIME TABLE PARTURE OF TRAINS FERENCE MARKS. - Saturday

HWESTERN RAILWAY Leave. | Arrive.

ullman or any other form of

L & MINNEAPOLIS LINE Leave. Arrive.

8T. LOUIS AND CHICAGO DENVER SHORT LINES, hear Madison-st. bridge, and ket Office. 122 Randolph-st. EE & ST. PAUL BAILWAY,

Leave. Arrive. ... • 7:55 a. m. • 7:55 p. m. Minne . 5:00p. m. *10:45a. m.

ENTRAL RAILROAD. and foot of Twenty-secon Leave. | Arrive.

TON & QUINCY RAILEOAD. c., Indiana-ay., and Sixteenth-teenth-sta. Ticket Offices, 59 ts. | Leave. | Arrive.

ENTRAL RAHLROAD.

and foot of Twenty-second-st.
c-st., southeast corner of Ran
lotel, and at Painner Mouse.

1 Leave. Arrivo.

2 7:00 a. m. *6:55 a. m.
ktion. *3:45 p. m. *10:50 a. m.
*8:00 p. m. *10:50 a. m.
*8:00 p. m. *25:30 a. m.

YNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

Id Madison-sts. Ticket Offices,
House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. MORE & OHIO.

osition Building, foot of Mon-s: 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, epot (Exposition Building). Leave. | Arrive. 8:50 a. m. 5:40 a. m. 9:40 p. m. 6:40 p. m. MICHIGAN SOUTHERN. Leave. Arrive.

7:85 a. m. 9:00 a. m. 5:15 p. m. 10:20 p. m. 5:40 p. m. 9:00 a. m. 9:00 a. m. 5:48 p. m. 9:00 a. m. INNATI & ST. LOUIS B. R. Depar Arrive.

| Depar | Arrive.
| S:40 a. m. | 8:10 p. m. | 7:30 a. m.

AND & PACIFIC RAILBOAL Leave. Arrive. Leave. 4:00 p. m. 5:00p . m. 9:35 a. m. 10:00 p. m. 2 6:30 a. m. NAVIGATION.

TOH STEAMERS

ELLANEOUS. 6 rue de la Grange, Bateliere, this paper in France. ION CADET

e by FOUGERA, New York Y Used for over 20 years with great success by the physicians of Paris, New York, and Lon-perior to all prompt cure charges, reliong stand-

CAPSULES PTION FREE.

Payment of a Ten Per Cont
Dividend Begun,

Report of the Committee Appointed to
Examine the Receiver.

Bralls of the Islantias of the Rel BitterWast Thy Get from Pr. Trapia.

THE FIDELATY.

THE PIDELATY.

THE PIDEL

ang at the Grand Pacific Hotel to listen to the report of the Committee, consisting of Messrs. R. P. Derickson, Charles E. Felton, and E. E. Hutchins, who were appointed at a previous meeting to inquire into the affairs of the Fidelity Savings Bank, and to consult with the Receiver as to the value of the assets. Mr. P. S. Aradt was chosen temporary Chairman, and Mr. Felton read the report, as follows:

To Depositors of the Fidelity Savings Bank and Safe Depositors of Centragues. The undersigned, your Committee, appointed by you on the 8th inst. to examine the reports of the Receiver of the Fidelity Savings Bank. Dr. Y. A. Turpin, to the honorable Superior Court, and to obtain such information as deemed by your Committee to be of interest to depositors, be leave to report that they have obtained copies of the original reports of the Receiver to the Court, and have made them the basis of inquiry from the Receiver and from the officials of the bank, obtaining, when necessary, access to its books. In marking their inquiry they have not found it possible in the time consumed to

by crippling parties so published." Similar considerations have governed your Committee somewhat in this report as touching other matters of supposed interest to depositors.

The bank was organized under "An act to incopporate the Farmers & Mechanics Savings Bank of Knox, County, Hinois," approved Feb. 15, 1865. On the 10th of April, 1872, the name of said bank was changed to the "Fidelity Savings Bank and Bank Depository." Its President was John C. Haines, and its Cashier was Jared Gage. Its capital was \$200, 000. Of that capital, stock to the amount of \$49,000 is now held by the bank as colleteral to loans, part of which was indebtedness created by purchase of such stock. This amount, unless the parties are otherwise responsible, will be a total loss to the assets of the bank, and was placed as worthless in the report of the Receiver. The Receiver thinks he can obtain judgment against all stockholders to amounts equal to the stock hey respectively held, and with that view he will proceed against all owning stock within the six months prescribed under their charter of organization.

The salaries of the officers of the bank have

will proceed against all owning stock within the six months prescribed under their charter of organization.

The salaries of the officers of the bank have never exceeded for President \$5,000; Vice-President, \$5,000; Cashier, \$3,000: Assistant Cashier, \$1,800; and to the other officials and employes from \$1,500 down to \$300 per annum each. The entire dividends paid to stockholders during its history have been 13 per cent, or a trifle more than \$1,500 down to \$300 per annum each. The entire dividends paid to stockholders during its history have been 13 per cent, or a trifle more than \$1,900 the story have been 13 per cent, each story have been 13 per cent, each story have been 14 per center dividend has been declared since 1875. The outlays for construction of safe-deposit vaults, etc., have been very large, the cost of the lands, bank building, safe-deposit building, vaults, and furniture, are said to aggregate \$315,000. The present appraisal of the Receiver gives but a total of \$192,000, —a shrinkage of \$123,000 on this property alone. The general policy on the part of the bank managers in other matters seems to have been that of economy; and we have no evidence that there has been any dishonesty on their part in any matter.

That there has been lack of care in the receiving a part of the securities is evidenced in the inventory of the Receiver of the bank. The income was principally derived from the loan of depositors' moneys: its receipts from the real estate dother than from its safe deposit building were immaterial; and the income, in the opinion of your Committee, was less than necessary to sustain such a corporation, while its rate of interest paid was 6 per cent. To the payment of this large rate of interest to depositors, the loaning of money to parties upon securities which are now shown to have been insufficient; the investment of large sums of money in the purchase of real estate and in the construction of building's; and to carrying large indebtedness of fla own stockholders—we aftribute the insolve

its own stockholders—we attribute the insolvency of the bank.

Such errors naturally suggest a protest against awings banks loaning the moneys of depositors apon any other than the most reliable of property. They should reject all such securities as are liable to sudden shrinkage in value, from any cause usually affecting collaterals. Nor should a savings bank be permitted to loan moneys to any of its officers or stockholders, hor to do business until the catire capital has been paid in. In making loans the officers of savings banks should not be governed by the practice sometimes followed (perhaps illegally) by commercial banks. To loan moneys upon the capital stock of its own bank, or upon the stock of any manufacturing, insurance, or other like corporation, or upon collaterals equally as liable to fluctuation for value,—especially if their value is to be assumed from the opinions of the owners or from brokers' quotations.—is the assuming of risks which should not be 'taken by banks of savings deposit. With such banks loans are placed with long time for payment, but with some recial banks the reverse is the general practice; and any fluctuation unfavorable to the security can be readily adjusted to the safety of the bank. The borrower is a customer, who is continually making deposits, and who asks further favora from

tice; and any fuctuation unfavorable to the security can be readily adjusted to the safety of the bank. The borrower is a custoiner, who is continually making deposits, and who asks further favors from the bank; and any neglect or refusal to make his securities good as at his own injury. Not so with a savings bank borrower; his transactions with the bank is, generally, a single one, and he has no interest in maxing good any shrinkage, and at the same time when his payments are to be made his securities may have have so changed that the bank is greatly the loser thereby.

Your Committee are also of opinion that the payment of 6 per cent interest to depositors is hazardious to any bank. In times of business case moneys pour into its treasury, and first-class securities are extremely hard to obtain, and, unless hazardous loans are made, much treasure upon which interest is being paid her in its vaults unused. In hard times, as experience has taught, the dow of moneys into banks of deposit is hight, and the demands for withdrawal are large, and, in the end, the bank can have made no money from its interest. Another consideration when a bank pays 6 per cent interest for its moneys, it must obtain 10 per cent upon its loans, and this, to the borrower, is exhaustive, and frequently results in change of ownership of the property pledged, and the bank, as apparent in the transactions of the Fidelity, must be the buyer.

Mr. Fellon_read the Fredort, as follows:

To Depository of the Kiediky Savings Bank and Safe Depository—Gentleman: The undersigned, your Committee, appointed by you on the Sthinst to examine the reports of the Receiver of the Fidelity Savings Bank. Dr. N. A. Turpin, to the honorable Superior Court, and to obtain such information as deemed by your Committee to be of interest to debositors, begleave to report that they have obtained copies of the original reports of the Receiver to the Court, and have made them the basis of inquiry from the Receiver and from the officials of the bank, obtaining, when necessary, access to its books. In making their inquiry they have not found it possible in the time consumed to go into fave and information are the receiver. The Committee believe, however, that they have not been warped from correct conclusions by such statements, as they have carefully avoided taking for granted the statements of any one when inconsistent with other hormation.

Upon your Committee asking from the Receiver the theorem to have securities in the bank equal to indebtedness intended to have been secured, we were required by him to withhold any such information, if given by him, from publication is fit he newspapers, and from report to any meeting of depositors and from the consumed to describe the cost of his work as would better enable us to estimate the dividend which depositors are sensitive noon that he should be the cost of his work as would be the cost of his work as would be the cost of his work as would be text as a better which have been selective to decit the cost of his work as would be text as a finite subject. Creditors have been so frequently wronged, as they think, by the extravagance and corruption of Receivers that the creditors of the bank have not only parties in interest, think they have not been shall have not been send from the deciver. The Committee of the bank many of whom have their all which we retired the shall have given be shall have not and responsibility while so doing; o

of this report. Respectfully sumbitted.
Charles E. Felton.
A. P. Berickson.
E. E. Hetchins. QUESTIONS PUT TO THE RECEIVER.

Following is the report of the interview between Dr. Turpin and the Committee. In which
the latter is always the questioner and the Re-

the latter is always the questioner and the Receiver the respondent:

Q.—In your report to the Court are there any assets that are liable to depreciate if not disposed of at an early date, and, if so, becase state what those assets are? A.—I do not think of anything.
Q.—Are there not many assets which are liable to appreciate in value if delay is made in their sale?
A.—I think so; Receivers should have ample time to negotiate sales. I am looking forward to better times at no far distant day.
Q.—In your report of securities have you given times at no far distant day.

Q.—In your report of securities have you given face value of indebtedness, or have you given face value with unpaid interest aided? A.—I have given face value only, except in case of past-due

value with impaid interest added? A.—I have given face value only, except in case of past-due coupons.

Q.—Nos. 143, 145, and 147 Randolph street, Mr. John C. Haines says, cost about \$215,000; your estimate was \$192,000.—a shrinkage of \$123,000. By retaining this property for a time.—say one or two years,—do you not think it might be sold for at least \$240,000? A.—I think from \$220,000 to \$240,000. I think that the Safe Depository is appraised too low, in this, that nothing was allowed for the good will of the business. I think the good-will-is worth at least \$25,000 and that this \$25,000 should be added to our valuation. Of the bank building, I think the appraisers' value about the real alue. Of the Safe Deposit building, I think it is the best property for its rating in the City of Chicago on account of prospective income.

Q.—May not the income from this property now be sufficient to pay expenses of its care, taxes, etc., and 6 per cent per annum on your valuation? A.—Yos, so far as the Safe Depository, No. 143 Randolph street, is concerned.

Q.—No. 78 LaSalle street is directly opposite to the main entrance to the new Court-House. You have placed its value at \$18,000. The size of the lot is \$225 by \$80 feet: is not that property worth \$1,200 per foot, or what do you think it will be worth within the coming two years? A.—I think the appraisal of this lot about its actual value at this time. If other things improve, that will improve with them.

Q.—The northeast conner of Madison street and

worth with the Constitute of this lot about its actual value at this time. If other things improve, that will improve with them.

Q.—The northeast corner of Madison street and Fifth avenue, being thirty-live feet on Madison street by eighty feet on Fifth avenue; you have estimated its value at \$31,500. It cost the bank \$52,500. Is not your estimate materially below the price the property should be sold for? If necessary to obtain its value should it not be held for a reasonable time? A.—The property is worth \$1,000 per foot to-day. The valuation should have been \$35,000.

Q.—As to the Prairie avenue property; we are informed that the appraised valuation to the bank was \$16,000. Your valuation is \$7,000. Can there have been so much of a shrinkage as is shown by the two valuations? A.—This is on Prairie avenue, near Forty-first street. The present valuation is high enough.

Q.—Improved farm lands in Orland, Cook Connty, 680 acres; this is said to be, with the exception of about eighty acres, the best of farm lands, and has good buildings, orchards, and other improvements. Your estimate is \$22, 200, or say. \$32, 65 per acre. Cannot a customer be procured for this property at a higher figure? A.—I think the farm can be sold for more money. There is sout 200 screes of low land, which, however, is susceptible of drainage. This property ahould not be forced upon the market. Would accept a good offer for it, however, at present time.

Q.—Three lots on Milwaukee avenume near California avenue; your valuation is \$250 per lot. The appraisers for the bank estimated their value very much higher. That portion of the city is now very much improved; the street has been improved by a viaduct, etc. Should not this valuation be increased? A.—Have no reason to change the valuation.

—Of the property knewn as the Bowen prop-

is greatly the loser thereby.

Your Committee are also of opinion that the payment of 6 per cent interest to depositors is hazardous to any bank. In times of business case moneys pour into its treasury, and first-class securities are extremely hard to obtain, and, unless hazardous loans are made, much treasure upon which interest is being paid less in its vaults unused. In hard times, as experience has taught, the flow of moneys into banks of deposit is light, and the demands for withdrawal are large, and, in the end, the bank can have made no money from its interest. Another consideration when a bank pays 6 per cent interest for its moneys, it must obtain 10 per cent apon its loans, and this, to the borrower, is exhaustive, and frequently results in change of ownership of the property pledged, and the bank, as apparent in the transactions of the Fidelity, must be the buyer.

But of the other side, we think the denositors should have much hope of realizing a larger percentage upon their claims than is foreshadowed in the report of the Receiver. Under good manage.

MARINE NEWS.

Schooner Kate L. Bruce.

And other securities. This is at face value, and the securities are generally at 10 per cent interest. If nearly all of these could be immediately sold, or at an early day, at their face value and accrued interest, would it not be the best policy to sell?

A.—I think it would be.

Q.—Of the Sept. 19, 1877, transaction, \$101.982, 60, —was there anything therein which indicates dishonesty or any sharp practice on the part of the party who gave the security? A.—So far as I have examined I have found nothing that indicates dishonesty on the part of Mr. Haines.

Q.—Of the securities, valued at less than the amount of the debts, and of those placed as "worthless" and "uncertain," may not many of them be collected in whole or in part? A.—Forty-nine thousand dollars is secured by the stock of the bank, which is worthless. Of the balance a small percentage may be collected.

Q.—Do you wish to make any statement as to any of the assets or liabilities? A.—There are some matters that are reserved for future action, and which will be heard of probably through the courts, unless they are otherwise settled.

Q.—It is stated that parties who owe the bank have since its failure brought books of account and have antedated the transfers. Will you recognize as an offset to any bank asset any account liability where the transfer was not made on the books of the bank prior to the failure? A.—No.

Q.—Do you think that had the bank been enabled to weather the storm—to have bridged the present.—It could have, under the same management, become perfectly solvent within, say, two years or less, or would it have that to succumb, unless the management had been changed? A.—It could not. The rate of interest paid would have caten up the assets of the bank, and the character of their securities, in case where the value as appraised in your report is less than the amount of indebtedness? A.—It will do so with the reservation that the names of the individual debtors to the bank of the party employing C. A. Gregory claims. May we ask you to give

and which will be heard of probably through the courts.

Q.—What length of time do you think will be required to settle up the affairs of the bank? A.—I intend settling up with a good deal of promptness. A large portion of the claims can be closed up and adjusted within two years.

Q.—Can you give the Committee the amount of stock of the bank that is now held for security for debts due the bank? A.—About \$49,000 Nov. 19.

At the conclusion of the reading, Mr. Felton took the chair and demanded to know what the meeting proposed to do with the report. After some little conversation the report was accepted.

meeting proposed to do with the report. After, some little conversation the report was accepted.

Mr. Evans protested strongly against the payment of counsel fees to Messrs. Dexter and Gregory. Those gentlemen were employed by private persons, and did not in any sense represent the depositors as a body. He believed that trust-funds were often mismanaged in Chicago, and that this was a very bad case.

Several inquiries were made as to the Debts Due Fibe Bank By its Officers, but Mr. Felton said that the Committee were estopped from pursuing this subject by the promise made to Dr. Turpin. Without making this promise they could not have obtained the information from the books.

In reply to Mr. Dawson, the Chair said that the Committee had been given the names of the persons indebted to the bank, but were not able to place a valuation upon such assets as came under the reservation.

Several gentlemen expressed the opinion that the names of officers in the bank who had contracted an indebtedness to it should be published, but all agreed that it would be impolitic to press the matter in regard to outside bornoverse.

to press the matter in regard to outside bor-

On motion, the report was adopted, and the Committee were made permanent, with instructions to look after the interests of the depositors, and to call a meeting at any time when necessary. The Chair said that the Committee considered that Dr. Turpin intended to act honestly. They believed that the appraisal of the benic building was much too low but they

considered that Dr. Turpin intended to act housesty. They believed that the appraisal of the bank building was much too low, but they had got the Receiver to bind himself to the policy of holding on.

Mr. Evarts wished the public could understand as he did the outrageous sacrifices made on trust-property in the hands of Assignees and Receivers. He did not believe in the honesty of they present day. The courts were not to blame, for they only allowed the regular fees, but they were the fees charged by first-class lawyers. He did not believe in allowing a first-class lawyer \$200 or \$300 for foreclosing mortgages, or other work which was actually done by agents or clerks. At the State Savings the lawyers had already eaten up half the cash deposits. The Committee could be of great advantage to the depositors by keeping a continual watch over the progress of the litigation and court business generally. He believed in the report, and had opposed the motion for the appointment of a commission to examine the property. But for the special effort put forth, the Commission would have had a perpetual appointment, with fees practically unlimited.

Mr. Arndt was well satisfied with the report, and hoped that the Committee would devote as much time as they could to the bank affairs. He thought they should be compensated for their labor.

Mr. Felton said they did not want anything of

their labor.
Mr. Felton said they did not want anything of that kind. The Committee would not like to be constantly around the bank, unless Dr. Turbe constantly around the bank, unless Dr. Tur-pin should express his willingness to accept their co-operation. As to the rumors of a cloud on the title to the Calumet property, he under-stood that the only question was one as to an alleged dower right, and an attorney had been employed to take evidence on the subject. The Receiver did not consider that the matter would embarrass him at all in disposing of the prop-

THE STATE SAVINGS.
Collector Harvey was busy yesterday morning n hearing evidence and arguments on the ques tion of the liability of the State Savings Institution to pay Government taxes for going out-side of a savings-bank business. On behalf of the bank there appeared Judge Otis, the Receiver, Mr. J. L. High, and a number of depositors. The Revenue Department claim the bank is behind hand about \$21,000 for taxes from June, 1874, up to August last. Messrs. Guild and Bulklev, ex-officers of the institution, also appeared in its behalf, and gave their views as to what the custom had been heretofore. The case was not concluded, but it is expected the bank will be excused from paying the tax claimed.

excused from paying the tax claimed.

THE COOK COUNTY.

To the Edutor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, NOV. 15.—Can you tell me, and your readers in general, where the office of the Receiver of the Cook County Savings Bank is at present? I have inquired at several banks, etc., but could get no information. Also, I think your readers would like it if you would give an account of the bank's affairs as they stand at present. It is some time since the public has beard or read anything about it.

The Receiver of the Cook County Savings Bank is Mr. Carl Dreyer, whose office is Room.

Bank is Mr. Carl Dreyer, whose office is Room-3, No. 77 Clark street. The liabilities of the bank are about \$150,000, and its only assets a claim for \$150,000 against Mason & Slayter, members of the old firm of Taylor & Wright, arising out of discounted paper. This is in litigation in the United Trates Circuit Court, and a decision is expected in about three weeks. Besides this, there is the liability of the stockholders, of which about \$7,000 is good. As both these claims may be contested to the last ditch, the prospect of an immediate dividend is not fattering, but if they should be collected the bank will pay nearly in fail.

Still No Tidings from the Missing

Divers Will Examine the Wreck of the Schooner Magellan.

Vessels Laying Off Their Clothes for the Winter-Lake Freights-Port Notes, Etc.

ABUSES ON THE ERIE CANAL. The Buffalo Agitator is publishing a series of articles on the abuses to which those engaged in water transportation via the lakes and Eric Canal are subjected, and in its last week's issue gives an expose of the manner in which business is conducted on the canal. It says the bost, on leaving Buffalo, must cater to the canal-tug ring, which has a schedule rate fixing the cost at from \$3 to \$6 for a tow to and from the elevator. Then the Inspectors have to be "beered up," even those who do not measure the boats, which are allowed to draw but six feet of water. The clearing office is closed in the evening at Buffalo, and those who are not ready to start by 8 o'clock are compelled to wait until next morning. Next comes a dangerous "high wall," and bridges at Genesse and York streets, before the boat gets out of the city. The milling business at Black Rock robs the canal of water, and causes a current and low water, which impede navigation. At Tonawands the eel-grass commences and hinders the easy flow of water. Sharp and jagged rocks project at Lockport, and render boating dangerous, and a bridge without a guard-rail makes a misstep by a male or horse fatal. The lock-tenders charge the boatmen from 25 cents to \$4 per ton 'coming up. The uniform depth of water should be seven feet, but at Lockport it commences to get shallow. Another abuse is the weigh-locks at Rochester. The collector and weighmaster who attend those institutions receive from \$700 to \$900 per season and tax the boatmen for 'beer money.' The weigh-lock at Syracuse are a nuisance, which were constructed at the instigation of the Canal Ring. At Utica a weigh-lock on a sharp curve annoys the boatmen. At the Sixteen Locks it is claimed that biliferers in the employ of the Canal Ring steal from the boats everything they can get their hands on, and every Captain who adoes not pay 5 or 10 cents for a "swell" has his decks torn or suffers some such atrocity. They get the levels too high or too low, so that the boat strikes either the top of the bottom. The Resident Engineers, Division Engineers, Surveyors, Canal Appraisers, and Auditor, it is claimed, are of no service, and further that through their instrumentality mach of the

foundered off Thunder Bay Island, Lake Huron, and all on board drowned. It is the general opinion here among vessel men that she is lost and her crew with her. Eleven days have elapsed since she was seen off Cheboygan, and if any of her officers or crew had escaped, if the event of her having foundered, they would have reached some place on the lake shore and reported. The wrecking of so many canal schooners has led to a good deal of discussion regarding that class of vessels whose hulls are built like boxes,—broad at the bottom,—with a view toward obtaining as much capacity as possible. The wreck of the Broce has added much toward the agitation of the matter, and it seems likely that some reform in the construction of canal schooners will be made, if, indeed, any more are built before the Welland Canal is enlarged and improved in 1880.

making arrangements for an examination of the hull of the vessel at Manitowoc with a view toward learning its condition and endeavoring to discover whether ahe was run down by another craft or foundered. Also to obtain any movable portions of the wreck that may be valuable.

The Milwauker Sentinet of vesterday contained

LAKE PREIGHTS. CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—The market was quiet. Several charters were reported, which, it is understood, were made late last week. There was some demand yesterday for steamers. The charters take 95,000 bu wheat. 80,000 bu corn. 33,000 bu take 95,000 bu wheat, 80,000 bu corn, 33,000 bu oats, and 47,000 bu barley. To Buffalo: Props Colorado, Japan, Fisk, wheat, corn, oats, and barley, and schr J. G. Masten, wheat, and A. Sherwood, corn, all on private terms. To Collingwood: Barges I. May, Severn, and Wanbaushene, wheat, corn, and barley through. The Bay State was chartered for barley from Milwankee to Toledo at 44c. [The Donaldson goes to Milwankee for wheat.

Total and the states from Muskegon were \$2 per m yesterday. The schr A. Mosher obtained \$2.75 per m for a cargo of rafted lumber from Oconto to this port. Vessels are rather scarce, many of them having laid up for the winter, and those on the market are not at all anxious to make another trip unless at high rates.

BUFFALO.
BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 19.—Freights dull; business closing up. Charters—J. Maria Scott, coal to Detroit at 30c per ton; G. W. Holt, 500 tons coal on the title to the Calumet property, he understood that the only question was one as to an alleged dower right, and an attorney had been employed to take evidence on the subject. The Receiver did not consider that the matter would embarrass him at all in disposing of the property.

The Committee were requested to call meetings of the Receiver that in advertising property for sale he should give a full description of it by name and number. The meeting then adjourned subject to call.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE STATE SAVINGS.

Collector Harvey was busy yesterday morning.

PORT HURON. PORT HURON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

PORT HURON, Mich., Nov. 19.—Down—Props

Pacific. Nebraska, Music and barges, C. Spademan, York State. Superior and consort, Allegueney and barges, Antelope and barges; schrs Trinidad, Charles Crawford, Mineral State, Thomas Gawn.

Up—Props Empire State, Scotia, St. Louis, Waverly, Starucca, Westford, Alaska, Flora, E. Thomason, and barges, Bay City, and barges, Bay City and barges. Mayflower, and Orphan Boy; schrs William H. Vanderoilt, Elizabeth Jones, H. Folger, Granger, M. E. Tremble.

Wind-Northwest; quiet.

Weathercloudy, with

Wind-Northwes; quite Huron proves to be a light snow.

The schr dismasted on Lake Huron proves to be the Thomas Gawn, which was towed in this evening. All her spars are come. She will be towed to Cleveland by the tag Gladisior. HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS. The plans contemplated by the Chairman of the River and Harbor Committee at Owen Sound in-River and Harbor Committee at Owen Sound involve cribbing between the lighthouses, deepening the channel, cutting off one or two points on the banks, making land at the marsh, and generally making the entrance to the river accessible to the largest vessels on the lake. A by-law will be submitted to the ratepayers for \$15,000 to carry out the plans.

Trenton liarbor has been undergoing extensive dredging this summer. Mr. Kingsford, Government Engineer, has inspected the work. The bay has been dredged to an extent of 2,100 feet by 160 feet, with ten feet of water at the low-water mark. Now the question is to get the Murray Canal made, which would be of the first importance to the harbor.—Toronto Globe.

PORT COLBORNE.

BUTTALO, Nov. 19.—Vessels passing Port Colborne lock fortwenty-four hours ending at 6 p.m.,
Nov. 17:
Eaglward—Barks Typo, Milwaukee to Sacketts
Harbor; Reindeer, Detroit to Clayton; schrs S. T. PORT COLBORNE.

Atwater, Henry Fitzhugh, Detroit to Oswego: A. Dewey and B. Everleigh. Toledo to Sacketts Harbor: New Dominion, Rincardine to Kingston; O. M. Bond. Milwaukee to Oswego.

Westward-Earks Sligo. Kingston to Cleveland: Myosotis. Charlotte to Milwaukee; schrs Cossack. Charlotte to Detroit: L. Seaton, Charlotte to Toledo; Garibaldi, Toronto to Erie.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE. Nov. 19.—Charters—D Buffalo, prop Kershaw, schr Donaldson, 78,000 bu wheat at 5½c: schrs Ballentine and Moore, 95,000 bu wheat through; to Toledo, schr Bay State. 18,000 bu barley at 4½c: to Oswego, schrs West Side, John Magee, 36,000 bu wheat at 10c. The saitors at this port struck to-day, demanding \$3 per day. They were quiet and orderly. This evening the Captains acceded, and the fleet left port.

MARQUETTE. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Nov. 19.—Cleared—Prop W. Passed up—Props Winslow, Missouri.

The prop Manistee, bound down from Duluth with a cargo of flour, had to throw overboard between 200 and 300 bris of flour, when off Standard Rock last night, on account of a heavy sea.

Wind south. Weather cloudy.

THE CANAL. BRIDGEPORT, Nov. 19. -ARRIVED-Admiral. Dresden, 25,000 ft lumber; Cataract. Utica, 5,000 bu corn. 274 bu oats, 36,000 lbs seed.

CLEARED—Chicago Belle, Henry, 68,947 ft lumber, 19,150 lath; prop King Bros., Kankakee Feeder, 100,000 ft lumber; Atlantic, Kankakee Feeder, 43,000 ft lumber; prop Montauk, Lockport, 4,235 bu wheat.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Pribuna.

Eris, Pa., Nov. 19.—Arrivals—Prop Arizona, barges C. H. Weeks, Keepsake, Bay City; schi Schuylkill, Chicago; schr Portage, Port Dover.

Departures—Schre Schuylkill, S. V. R. Watson,

Special Dispatch to The Chacago Tribune DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 19.—The schr Winslow was seized here to-day by the United States Mar

NAVIGATION NOTES. CHICAGO.—The Bessie Boalt, a lumber-lugger hat was recently in trouble on the east shore, is in port with a cargo of lumber...The prop India made her last trip from Buffalo to this port in three days and nine-teen hours, including a stoppage of four hours at Milwaukee ...The Peshtigo barges have mentality mash of the depredations of the Canal Ring were effected.

MINOR HAPS AND MISHAPS.

The Toronto Globs of the 17th says: "The schr T. C. Street, from Chicago, with a full cargo of corn for this port, stratek on the shoal west of the Queen's Wharf last night. She got round the red bony all right, but failed to make the channel, and ran quietly on to the bottom, about 400 yards west of the pier. The City of Montreal went up this morning to take off part of the cargo, and she will be rot but without damage. The schr L. C. Butts will jay up at a Cieveland. She was laten with new the work of the pier. She was laten with the cargo was unlouded, and she is now in winter quarters.

The schr City of Sheboygan, reported missing, arrived at Sheboygan all right on Friday. She was away she was not in company with the sher City of Toledo when the master of that craft. "last saw him."

The schr City of Sheboygan, reported missing, arrived at Sheboygan all right on Friday. She was away she was not in company with the sher City of Toledo when the master of that craft. "last saw him."

The schr Delaware is alsohore at Hersen's Island, St. Clair River.

No additional news has been received of the missing schr Kate L. Bruce, supposed to have good of Thander Bay Island, Lake Huron, and all on board drowned. It is the general opinion here a mong vessels men that she is lost and her crew with her. Eleven days have eased of the fire company and the tag Gladiator had gone to her assistance. The schr Delaware is alsohore as Hersen's Island, St. Clair River.

No additional news has been received of the missing schr Kate L. Bruce, supposed to have good the company of the compa made forty trips since the 19th of May, bringing in 40,000,000 feet of lumber, besides lath, etc.... The tug Louis Dole went into dry-dock yesterday

PORT OF CHICAGO. for the twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock last

The following were the arrivals and clearances for the twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock last night:

Americal—Step Muskegon, Manitowoe, sundries; props New Era, Grand Haven, towing: Montana, Buffalo, sundries; R. C. Brittain, Saugatuck, sundries; James Fisk, Jr., Buffalo, sundries; Colin Campbell, Ludington, lumber; Ohio, Buffalo, coal; M. Groh, Manistee, lumber; Java, Buffalo, sundries; Seirs L. M. Davis, Miskegon, lumber; City of Tolcdo, Muskegon, lumber; C. F. Allen, Grand Haven, tumber; J. M. Bull, Muskegon, lumber; E. H. Wang, Lumber; L. M. Hill, Muskegon, lumber, Kate Hinchman, Sturgeon Bay, lumber; U. S. Grant, Alaska, bosts; William Jones, Grand Haven, wood; L. B. Shepard, Bluffton, lumber; Mangle Hompson, White Lake, lumber; Grand Haven, William Jones, Grand Haven, wood; L. B. Shepard, Bluffton, lumber; Mangle Hompson, White Lake, lumber; S. J. Luff, Ford River, lumber; J. W. Brown, Bluffton, lumber; Helot, White Lake, lumber; Lake, lumber; Lake, lumber; Little Belle, White Lake, lumber; M. Kong, Saver, M. Kong, J. M. Kong, J

SILVER.

THE VALUE OF SILVER.

THE VALUE OF SILVER.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO. Nov. 19.—I have been much interested in your articles on the silver dollar, but there is one not touched upon that I have noticed. Why not have the silver dollar at par adue, instead of 92 cents, by putting in one-tenth altoy? Why not leave out the ailoy? Why diminish the value in this way? Will you please explain this to the public? If the silver dollar is made at par value there can be no just objection to it as a circulating medium; and if it is worth only 92 cents. Why should it pass for more?

It is a misconception that the silver dollar is only worth 32 cents in gold, as there is no silver

only worth 32 cents in gold, as there is no silver dollar of the United States. There is no legaltender silver-dollar in this country. There is no such money as a legal-tender silver dollar in this Republic, and has not been since 1873. The nearest approach thereto is the half-dollar, and the quarters and dimes. Two silver halfdollars, containing about 5 per cent less metal than one of the old silver dollars, has a purchasing power of 97% cents in gold. This is because it is a legal tender. True, it is only a legal tender for \$5 in one transaction, but that is sufficient to make it worth 93% cents in gold in the purchase of anything in moderate quantities. The bullion value of two American half-dellars in London vesterday was less than 87 cents; but there were nearly forty millions silver half-dollars circulating throughout the United States and Territories at almost 49 cents each of gold purchasing power. The subsidiary silver coins in circulation (including the old coins) now amount to \$40,000,000. They are used to discharge millions of debt every day at their face value, and to buy goods and pay for labor to the amount of tens of millions of dollars per diem. Make the silver dollar a legal tender for debts of \$100 and under, and at least 100,000,000 of such coins would circulate freely at the same value as greenbacks, viz.: 97% per cent of gold. Make silver dollars a legal-tender for all debts, public and private, to the amount of \$1,000, and 200,000,000 to 300,000,000 of them

centa. If the silver dollar were made an unlimited legal-tender it could not, in the nature of things, have less purchasing power than greenbacks. It would necessarily be worth as much as them, and could not be worth less. They are worth 97% cents, and so would legal-tender silver dollars be to-day if we had that only a legal-tender of the could be the could be the could be to th that coin. But the silver-dollar people claim more than this. They insist that if silver were remonetized in this great country its bullion value would rise until it equaled gold in value. It did once before, and can do so again if given a chance. Our correspondent seems to think it is the one-tenth alloy in the silver dollar that reduces its value to 92 cents; he appears not to be aware that the gold coins also contain one-tenth alloy. It was the demonetizing of silver as legal-tender in Germany and in this country that has broken down its value in the bullion market. Germany has sold silver and we have refused to buy or use it as money, hence its decline in Europe in metallic value as compared with gold.-ED.]

THE SILVER DOLLAR. To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—You will confer a favor upon a large number of regular readers of your paper by giving them information on the following two points:
You have frequently stated in your column

that the demonetization of silver by the act of 1873 was a fraudulent transaction. We would like to have you tell us wherein the fraud con-sists. Was that part of the bill, whereby silver was demonetized, not printed before the bill was put on its passage? or, if printed, was there an omission by the Clerk, or any one else, to read it aloud to the members before the bill passed both Houses? or, if there was no such omission, was the President tricked into signing the bill? Were there any misstatements made to him to was the President tricked into signing the bill? Were there any misstatements made to him to induce him to sign it? In short, what particular act of commission or omission was it which stamped the element of fraud upon the transaction? And where did such act occur? In the House? In the Senate? Or oefore the President? What person or persons was it that committed the fraud? Give us their names, so that they may be covered with all the infainty they deserve. It seems to us that the mere want of knowledge by members of Congress what they had voted for, and by the President what he had signed, is in itself no badge of fraud. If the members and the President were not deprived of the usual means to inform themselves as to the provisions of the bill, the circumstance that they did not until long afterwards ascertain its real meaning and effect has no tendency to prove any fraud in connection with its passage. Please answer at your earliest convenience, and oblige yours, very respectfully.

THE ORIGINAL CONTRACT. West Grove, Ia., Nov. 15.—One thought on the money question. The exclusively gold men say that silver has depreciated in value, and therefore it would not be right to pay a debt now with silver, notwithstanding the original contract said "coin,"—silver being money at that time. That is the money-loaner's misforthat time. That is the money-loaner's misfortune. He will not make as much as he would if he could get his pay in gold non. If silver has depreciated, gold has appreciated,—gone up,—while everything else has gone down. Would it not be gross injustice to make the borrower pay in appreciated money, having a greater relative value now than it had when he became a debtor! Why not stand by the original contract and restore the silver dollar as it was? These gold fellows are a "high-sailing set." Having a "corner" on gold, they have the andacity to claim a monopoly of wisdom and justice. Andacia super justitian triumphat. Respectfully,

Reliable help for weak and nervous sufferers. Chronic, painful, and prostrating diseases cured without medicine. Pulvermacher's Electric Belts the grand desideratum. Avoid imitations. Book and Journal, with particulars, mailed free. Address Pulvermacher Galvanic Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE - Masaniello. Last Five Nights of the Grand Opera. Farewell ap-PAPPENHEIM-ADAMS. Special Engagement of New York's favorite Barito
SIGNOR TAGLIAPIETRA.

This (Tuesday) Evening. Nov. 20, at 8, Grand German Opera Night,

MASANIELLO.

(First and only time.)

The Princess by. MISS ALEXANDRE HIMAN. Finelia (the Dumb Girl) by. MR. CHASTLES ADAMS. The Prince by. MR. CHASTLES ADAMS. To morrow (Wednesday) Evening. Nov. 21, at 8 o'clock, GRAND BEETHOVEN NIGHT. First production in chicago (in many years) of Beethoven's Masteria, and the office of the County Clerk on or before the work.

FIDELIO--(In German.) MADAME PAPPENHEIM of..... Leonora.

Max Maretzek........Musical Director and Conduct Thursday 22d Nov., 1877, at 8 p. m.—Extra Night. Benefit of Mr. Charles Adams.

LOHENGRIN. Pirst joint appearance (in this opera) of MADAME PAPPENHEIM----MR. CHARLES ADAMS. Friday Evening, Nov. 23. at 8 o'clock, Grand Gala Gera Night, and Benefit of Madame Eugenie Pappenheim. LUCRETIA BORGIA,

(IN ITALIAN).

Lucretia Borgia. MME. E. PAPPENHEIM.
Mafico Orsini. MISS JULIA GOULD.
Gennaro. MR. CHARLES ADAMS.
Duke Alfonso. SIG. TAGLIAPIETRA. SATURDAY MATINEE. II. TROVATORE.
SATURDAY EVENING FLYING DUTCHMAN.
137 Seals can now be had at Box Office of Theatre,
also librettos of the operas.

HOOLEY'S --- "FIDELIO." Messrs. QUINLIN & HOOLKY... Props. and Manag

EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT. To-morrow (Wednesday) Evening, Nov. 21, at 8, first production (in many years) in this city of Beetho-ren's Masterwork, Ven's Masterwork,

FIDELIO--(In German.)

MADAME PAPPENHEIM as. Leonora.

This role is considered by the musical critics of the clitics where this Opera has been performed, as Madama Papennierm's Greatest Park.

Seats for "Fidelio" now at the Box Office of Theatre; also Librottos.

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In his Western Scout Play of that name. Only think of it; all on one night. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. Next week, McKee Rankin Combination, "Danites."

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ABBY SAGE RICHARDSON'S Lecture to-night at 8. "Pre-Shakepearean Drama lists." Tickets for 8 Lectures, \$3. Teachers and Scholtists." Tickets for 8 Lectures, \$3. Teachers and Schol-ard The Record of the Course at Dearborn Schultzry, Watash-av. and Twenty-second-st. Tuesday and Saturday afternoons at \$30. beginning Nov. 20. COLISEUM.

This Afternoon and Evening Sid France's Great Dr ALP BURNETT, ANNIE HINDLE, CARRIE LA-ANNIE, MABEL PEARL, JOHN GILBERT, MLLE, ORA AND M. LUSTEN, THOUNTE and CHILISDIE in COHERT MACAIRE, FOUTEEN Speciaty Stars, The System Fallomine, and an immense Olio Bit, The

HOOLEY'S THEATRE. Extra Announcement. Monday, Nov. 26, First Appearance of
MISS MAGGIE MOORE AND
MR. J. C. WILLIAMSON
In "STRUCK OIL." with its New York Cast.

SUALES FAIN BANKS' SCALES
CALES
CALES NEW PUBLICATIONS. THE

POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY. FOR DECEMBER.

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I. The Growth of the Steam-Engine. II. By Prof. R. H. Thurston. (Illustrated.)

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XII. Modern Superstitions.

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Conducted by E. L. and W. J. YOUMANS.

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Tell buy others of his family. correspondent had a most remarkable interview with Sitting Bull, in the presence of Maj. Walsh, we had of the Causathan mounteey police, in which The Facts have all Come Out, and Caster's Detract ors are Used Up.

EVERY ONE SHOULD READ THE "LIFE OF GEN. CUSTER."

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GEN. CUSTER'S OWN BOOK MY LIFE on the PLAINS, SHELDON & COMPANY, New York. PROPOSALS,

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned Committee for building the new Sangamon County Jali and Workhouse, according to plans, specifications, and detail drawings furnished for the same. Propose the same of th

must be filed in the office of the County there, on or be fore the 4th day of December, 1877, at 12 o'clock m, which bigs will be presented to the Board of Super-visors of Sangamon County. The said Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids received.

By order of Committee GEORGE H. HELMLE, Architect and Superintendent.

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MARTIN E. CADY. M. M. DA SILVA AND MRS. BRADFORD'S (LATE M. Mrs. Ugden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day-School for young adies and children, with salisthenies, No. 17 W. Sath-st., N. Y. reopen Sept. 44. Apolication may be made by leaster of the personally competent teachers. Lectures by Prof. B. Waterhouse Hawkins and Dr. Labberton

BIRDS We open the season with more and finer imported German Canary Birds that ever. If you wan Birds that Adherence was the control of the control

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS. FOR PARTICULARS address L. HAND, Geneva Lake, Wis.

11

Miss Phoebe W. Couzins, the St. Louis female awyer, is stopping at the Tremont House.

The annual dinner of the St. Andrew's Society will take place at the Sherman House Fri-

evening, the 30th inst. State-Treasurer Ed Rutz, Springfield, ex-Supervisor of Internal Revenue Col. A. C. Matthews, Pittsfield, and ex-Attorney-General Washington Bushnell are at the Grand Pacific

H. E. Chamberlain, President of the Congord affroad, Frank Abbott, the wagon man, White, proprietor Eagle Hotel, and C/R. Corning, of Concord, N. H., are at the Palmer

Col. Adam Nase, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third District of Illinois, is here to prosecute Charles E. Meyer, the Freeport vinegar manufacturer, who was caught violating the Internal Revenue laws.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (Tribune Building), was at 8 a. m., 39 degrees; 10 a. m., 41; 12 m., 42; 3 p. m., 44; 7 p. m., 42. Barometer at 8 a. m., 30:29; 7 p. m., 30:25.

The Rev. Donald Fletcher has announced to his congregation at Railroad Chapel that ne will preach his farewell sermon on Sunday evening, Dec. 2. He begins evangelistic work in the central part of the State the following week.

E. G. D. Holden, Secretary of State, and Allen L. Bours, Secretary of the Board of State Building Commissioners, Lausing, Mich., are at the Tremont House. The rest of the Board, including Gov. C. M. Croswell, Treasurer W. B. McCreery, B. F. Partridge, Commissioner State Land Office, and Commissioners E. O. Grosvenor, James Shearer, and Alex Chapoton, will arrive in this city to-day.

Deputy Coroner Korn yesterday held an in uest upon Daniel O'Grady, 65 years of age quest upon Daniel O'Grady, 65 years of age, who died of congestion of the lungs caused by being run down by a wagon owned and driven by Paul Barlow, and accompanied by James Lynch. A verdict of accidental death was returned and both persons were exonerated from all blame. An inquest was also held upon Joseph Sullivan, 11 years of age, residing at No. 202 Ewing street, who was run over by a Halsted street car. A similar verdict was returned, and Charles White, the driver, expersised.

By a large circle of friends and acquaintances the announcement in vesterday's paper of the death Sunday of Mr. William Blackall was received with earnest regret. Mr. Blackall was a native of England, but came to this country at an early age, and resided in Chicago over twenty years, having in that time had the principal charge and direction of the large business of his brother, Mr. A. H. Blackall, the well-known dealer in teas and coffees. Mr. Blackall was a gentleman of innished education and many accomplishments, and was generally be loved by those who knew him because of his genial qualities and his scrupulous integrity. He has been in impaired health for some years, but was able to attend to business until within the last month. He was only 55 years of age, and leaves no family. He will be buried today from the residence of his brother, 559 flubbard street, in carriages to Graceland. By a large circle of friends and acquair street, in carriages to Graceland,

THE PIREMEN'S MUTUAL AID SOCIETY of the paid Fire Department met at engine house No. 13 last evening, Assistant-Marshal Patrie in the chair

Potrie in the chair.

After the admission of applicants for me bership, the Treasurer's report was submitted. bership, the Treasurer's report was submitted. It showed that the membership was 288, and that the balance in the Treasury was \$494.75, of which \$248 was in the Fidelity Bank. In connection with his report, he stated that of the amount in bank not more than 65 cents on the dollar could be realized, and suggested that the deficiency of 35 cents be raised by an assessment on the membership, which was agreed to. The Treasurer's report was adopted, and it was ordered by a unanimous vote that the amount—Treasurer Barry agreeing to make up the deficiency on account of the bank—be turned over to the widow of O'Rourke, one of the firemen killed at the late fire of Field, Leiter & Co., at once.

he firemen killed at the late fire of Field, eiter & Co., at once.

Messrs. Barry, Heilman, and Schimmels were appointed a special committee to wait on Mrs. PRourke and hand her the amount given,— 494.75,—and they will perform their duty to-The Firemen's Benevolent Association meets

at the same place this evening to hear report from Committees having in charge the funers and burial of Dudley, another of the decease W. F. COOLBAUGH.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the mion National Bank of Chicago, held at its flice yesterday, the following resolutions were

WHEREAS, We are called to mourn the sudden departure from life, in the midst of its years, of William F. Coolbauch, the founder and President of this bank, whose private worth and public serv-

ices render the event a public calamity; therefore, be it **Resolved**. That we, the members of this Board, deem it fitting to express our profound sense of the value of that life, whose high ideals and wondrons force became the pattern and the possibility of others, whose lofty aims and liberal purposes were bravely watched by simple truth and trust, and in whose royal nobility dweit the gentle virtues of kindness, sympathy, and love. That we take this sad occasion to record our appreciation of that full equipment of rare qualities and virtues, the possession of which made him the genial companion, the true friend, the successful banker, the able statesman, and the leader of men. **Resolved**. That, while in his tragic and untimely death we recognize a mystery not ours to explore

panion, the true friend, the successful banker, the able statesman, and the leader of men.

*Resolved, That, while in-his tragic and untimely death we recognize a mystery not ours to explore or explain, we will/ever cherish as our inheritance from him the memory of his life, its noble purposes, its great attainments, its wenderful successes, its kindly acts and generous deeds.

*Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the records of this bank, and that the Cashier transmit a copy of the same to the family of the deceased, with the assurance of our heartfelt sympathies in this their sorrowful bereavement.

HOTEL ARRIVALS:

*Tremont House-J. H. Davidson, St. Paul; C. G. Mueller, Waco, Tex.; C. H. Parker, Beloit; C. G. Hamilton, Omaha; H. Comstock, Montgomery, Ah.; D. N. Graham, Milwaukee; H. H. Johnson, New York; A. C. Jessup, Westfield, Mass.; J. H. Gilbert, Buffalo; W. S. Robertson, Cleveland; H. M. Williams, Liverpool; Col. W. C. Andrews, Dixon; Dr. C. H. Newhall, Boston; Miss Pheebe Couzins, St. Louis. ... *Sherman House-J. B. Henry, St. Louis. ... *Sherman House-J. B. Henry, St. Louis. ... *Merman Milwaukee; J. H. Johnson, Kansas City; A. L. Conger, Akron, O.; W. H. Hayward, New York; S. W. Phelps, Indiana; E. G. Dick, Topeka; the Hon. A. R. Robinson, Kansas City; A. L. Conger, Akron, O.; W. H. Hayward, New York; S. W. Phelps, Indiana; E. G. Dick, Topeka; the Hon. A. R. Robinson, Kansas City; A. L. Conger, Akron, O.; W. H. Hayward, New York; S. W. Phelps, Indiana; E. G. Dick, Topeka; the Hon. A. R. Stringfield; Col. A. C. Matthews, Pittsfield, Ill.; Jucge Stephen R. Micor. Kankakee; James N. Orr, Kankakee; E. L. Barney, New Bedford; C. E. Perkins, Burlington: N. Stone, Boston; D. D. Tuthill and J. Milmer, St. Joseph, Mo.; F. H. Wines, Springfield; Peter Berky, St. Paul; C. E. Carr, Galesburg; John C. Gault and Russell Sage, Jr., Milwaukee; A. B. Leet, Grand Rapids... *Pather House-O. N. Maryin, Wyoming; E. W. Crawford, Fort Dodge; G. E. Atwood, Cincinnati; Cornelius Voorhies, St. Louis; H. S. W. Ev

RELIGIOUS.

THE BAPTISTS. The Baptist ministers met yesterday mornin at their headquarters, No. 71 Randolph street. The Rev. A. Owen was called upon to preside, After opening prayer the Revs. Kermott and Everts sketched the sermons which they preached the preceding day.

A communication from the Rev. Mr. Hassel-

buhn, soliciting aid for the German element of the North Star Church, was referred to a committee appointed at a previous meeting to deise ways and means for succoring the object

The Secretary read the following communication addressed to the Baptist Ministerial As

So fation:

We have been deputed by the "Chicago Citizens' League for the Suppression of the Sale of Liquor to Minors" to wait upon your honorable body for the purpose of securing your indorsement of the League, and your hearty co-operation in the objects contemplated. The law forbids the sale of liquor to minors, but unfortunately the law is disregarded every day, and the records of the police courts show that 700 persons under age are arrested and tried for crime monthly in this city, many of them under the influence of strong drink. The League proposes to form vigilance committees in each ward, to employ detectives, and to use every lawful effort to search out and bring to trial all violators of the law, acting somewhat on the plan pursued by the Rev. Howard Crosby and his helpers in New York, Very many of the most prominent business and professional men of the city have signified their approval of the objects contemplated, and have consented to act as officers of the League. What we desire is a resolution from each of the ministerial associations of the city expressing approval of the objects contemplated, and have desire is a resolution from each of the ministerial associations of the city expressing approval of the object and promising such co-operation as the individual members may be able to afford. We have the honor to be, reverend size, your obedimit servants,

Thomas Maddy.

The letter called forth the following resolution, which was offered by the Rev. Mr. Blackwarn, and was unanimously adopted:

Weight A.

that the saloon-keepers of this city constantly violate the law of this State forbidding the sale of intoxicating liquor to minors, resulting in the production of a large number of juvenile offenders and their commitment at the rate of several hundreds per morth to the House of Correction; and Whereas, An organization has been formed to secure the enforcement of the law above referred to; therefore.

to; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the Baptist ministers of Chicago, do heartily sympathize in the object sought to be accomplished by such organization, and pledge it our earnest co-operation and support.

The Res. Dec. 10. pledge it our earnest co-operation and support.

The Rev. Dr. Anderson read an elaborate address upon expository preaching, which he strongly advocated. Remarks in coincidence with the thoughts of the address were made by Prof. Morgan, Dr. Cheney, Dr. Everts, and others. The Conference adjourned after prayer by the Rev. Dr. Custis, and an appeal from another member for aid for the Educational Society, an organization that contributes to the support of poor theological students.

THE METHODISTS.

THE METHODISTS.

The Methodist ministers held their regular Monday meeting in the Methodist Book Concern Building, on Washington street, vesterday. The attendance was about as large as usual. Religious services were ied by Bro. C. F. Bradley, of River Forest. Elder W. C. Willing presided.

ley, of River Forest. Elder W. C. Willing presided.

Father Maddy, of the Centenary Church, presented the resolutions adopted by a West Side Society in regard to the sale of liquors to minors, and requesting the co-operation of the Methodist ministers, towards its suppression. Father Maddy showed how far the sale of intoxicating drinks to minors had accelerated crime, and led juveniles into committing thefts and other even more serious offenses. He thought one-half of the crime of the city would be abolished if the sale of liquors to minors was stopped. The Mayor and Superintendent Hickey had stated that they would co-operate with the Society and aid in carrying out the law.

had stated that they would co-operate with the Society and aid in carrying out the law.

The Rev. Dr. Williamson moved that they indores and co-operate with the objects of the League, which was adopted.

The brethren were invited to attend the dedication of Grace Church, which takes place one week from Sunday. Dr. Atkinson stated that the church would be dedicated without any incumbrance upon it.

cumbrance upon it.

The Committee on Business reported the following question for discussion: "By what means can we secure a more general attendance of members of our churches at class, and increase the interest and usefulness of the classmeeting."

meeting?"
The question was discussed by Dr. Atkinson The question was discussed by Dr. Atkinson, who favored class-meetings as a means of quickening church work. His opinion of sisters as leaders of classes was that they were not usually a success. He only had had an experience with one, and that was in New Jersey, where Mr. Taylor and the sister had a habit of "sparring." He advocated class-meetings beyond everything else as aiding in revivals. They were advocated by the Scriptures.

The Rev. Dr. Patten called up the matter of old indebtedness, and that relating to what is due to the Rev. Mr. Hill. He suggested that a subscription be taken up to wipe out the old

ription be taken up to wipe out the old

Stores. Brother P. T. Wilson, a missionary of the South India Conference, spoke briefly. He leaves New York on the 28th inst. He gave an outline of what he expected to do in that far-off and among the heather.

After some further unimportant business was ransacted, the meeting adjourned.

The PRESBYTERY.

A special meeting of the Presbytery of Chicago was held yesterday noon in the rooms in McCormick Block, J. H. Kellogg Moderator.

The Rev. J. H. Barnard stated that the congregation of the First Church at Kankakee had accounted the resignation after a pastorate of sight. accepted his resignation after a pastorate of eight years. He asked the Presbytery to grant a dis-mission to the Presbytery of Iowa City, Ia., in

enission to the Presbytery of Iowa City, Ia., in order that he might accept a call extended by the First Church in Muscatine.

Dr. Taylor, an Elder of the church at Kankakee, testified as to the dissolution of the relation between the church and Mr. Barnard.

She Rev. D. S. Johnson moved that the request of Mr. Barnard be granted, and it was so voted, after which the Presbytery adjourned.

THE COUNTY BOARD. PROTESTS.

The regular weekly meeting of the County Board was held vesterday afternoon. Communications were read from the Clerks of the Circuit and Superior Court, indorsed by the Judges, protesting against the reduction of the salaries of their employes. The protest from the Recorder's office, which has already been published, was also read.

Mr. Fitzgerald did not want to see the salary question opened up again, and moved that all of the documents be placed on file. of the documents be placed on file.

Mr. Schmidt wanted the communications referred to the Committee on Public Service. Mr. Bradley was in favor of Mr. Fitzgerald's motion, and said that the salaries of the employes had been fixed during good times, and could well stand the reductions made a week

ago.

Mr. McCaffrey was in favor of the reference of the documents, and spoke at some length without saving anything.

A communication was read from Architect Egan, asking that the brick and stone work on the Court-House be covered for the winter, and that the iron-work be painted with metallic paint. Referred.

aint. Referred.

A communication was read from Holden's expert" measurers on the Court-House, asking for further time in which to report. Re-A communication was read from P. J. Sexton.

A communication was read from P. J. Sexton, asking the Board to pass upon his claim, for delays for damages on the Court-House work. The claim, or notification of the same, was originally filed in July last. Referred.

The usual variety of bills were read and referred. Most of them were in favor of Periolat or some of his men, out among them was the Sheriff's pay-roll for November, amounting to

A letter was read from Contractor Baker ask-A letter was read from Contractor Baker asking the allowance of about \$1,000 as interest on vouchers he was holding. Referred.

The Committee on Roads and Bridges reported in favor of reducing the rates of toil on the several toil-roads, and recommended the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That from and after the 1st day of December. A. D. 1877, the following be declared.

Resolved, That from and after the 1st day of December, A. D. 1877, the following be declared the legal rates of toil to be charged on the various toil roads of the county, viz.:

On the Rosehill and Evanston road toil to be: For every vehicle drawn by one animal, one cent per mile, and for each additional animal one-haif cent per mile. For every horse or mule with or without rider, one cent per mile. For every the read of neat cattle, sheep, or swine, one-half cent or mile.

On all the other toil roads of the county the toil to be as follows: For every vehicle drawn by one animal, one and one-half cents per mile; for every vehicle drawn by two animals, two and one-half cents per mile; for every ten head of neat cattle, sheep, or swine, one-half cent per mile for every horse or mule, with or without rider, one-half cent per mile; for every horse or mule, with or without rider, one-half cent per mile.

The distinction against the Rosehill road The distinction against the Rosehill road

was made because, as the report stated, that is was adopted.

Mr. Holden introduced a resolution calling of the control of the co

Mr. Holden introduced a resolution calling on the Board to, make an indefinite appropriation from the Court-House Fund for the benefit of the family of John Ackley, who was killed some weeks ago on the Court-House.

Some discussion tollowed as to the disposition of the strange resolution, in which Mr. Carroll wanted to give \$500, and to take action at once. Mr. Fitzgerald was satisfied that the Board had no right to make any such donation, and called attention to the fact that the Board had refused to require the contractors on the work called attention to the fact that the poard had refused to require the contractors on the work to give the county an indemnifying bond to meet such emergencies. He wanted the matter referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Public Service, and it was finally so referred.

Mr. Senne introduced a resolution looking to abolishing the office of County Attorney, and turning the work of that officer over to the State's Attorney, provided he would, if given an assistant at \$3,000 per year, in place of the clerk allowed him, obligate himself to perform the legal work of the county, etc. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The communications from the Court Clerks and Recorder, looking to restoring the salaries of their employes, were then taken up and again read.

of their employes, were tuen taken up and again read.

The discussion which followed was lengthy and childish, and finally a motion of Mr. Fitzgerald to place the document on file was put, and prevailed by a vote of 7 to 6.

Mr. Holden then moved to reconsider all former action in reference to fixing salaries, the object being to restore the same to what they were last year, and thereby further cripple the new Board.

The retring "Ringsters" were all in favor of the motion, of course, but they were sat down on badly. The motion was lost by a vote of 7 to 6.

to 6.

The Board then adjourned until Thursday.

OLD AND NEW.

OLD AND NEW.

There were two points where large crowds of people were gathered yesterday. One was at the northeast corner of State and Washington and the other at the Exposition Building streets, and the other at the Exposition Building
the old and the new stores of Field, Leiter &
Co. At both places workmen were busy, and

helves and counters for a stock of goods There was a great difference in the composition and object of the crowds. That at the old stand was made up mainly of women looking for bar-gains; the one at the foot of Adams street of men seeking employment. An impression prevails in the minds of the females of the city that they will be able to obtain what they need at a large discount on account of the articles being more or less damaged by water. Consequently they have delayed making purchases at other establishments, the retail trade of which has noticeably lessened since the fire. It is true that goods will be procurable at cheap rates; but, from the appearance of most of the stock thus far taken from the debris, the quantity will not be very large, and many will be disappointed. The day after the destruction of the store, the salvage was estimated at 25 per cent, and in its condition at that time what was left would perhaps have yielded that much. But fire broke out twice subsequently in the basement, and an additional quantity of water was thrown on the goods. This injured many articles that were previously in a salable shape, and rendered valueless a large quantity that night have been disposed of to others than dealers in rags. An underwitter of good indements who view or size of the product of the will be able to obtain what they need at a large of to others than dealers in rags. An under-writer of good judgment, who visited the build-ing yesterday, and examined the articles taken out, said that the stock was in a much worse state than he had supposed, and that if 15 per cent of the insurance (\$939,000) was saved he

cent of the insurance (\$339,000) was saved he would be surprised.

ABOUT-100 LABORERS
are at work in the basement, and they experience considerable difficulty in getting at the bales and boxes in the centre on account of the heavy pieces of iron on top, the trusses which supported the rotunda skylight having fallen from above. In the other portions of the building no delay occurs. Everything removed is piled up on the sidewalks, and the whole space occupied on both Washington and State streets ing no delias. Everytain product as piled up on the sidewalks, and the whole space occupied on both Washington and State streets is covered to the heigth of several feet by a miscellaneous assortiment of goods. "What a shame," is the universal expression among the females assembled, as a lot of kid gloves, or a sealskin sacque, or some other article of woman's apparel is thrown out of a window or carried out and deposited on a mound of cottons or linens. Here and there one would pick up something to see the extent of the injary, and suddenly drop it when a policeman or an employe shouted "Keep your hands off!" Very little has been stolen, as a close watch is kept night and day. Trucks are constantly coming empty and going away loaded, the south end of the Exposition Building being devoted to drying purposes. From the progress already made it certainly in the contract of the contraction of the progress already made it certainly will be a second or the contraction. Building being devoted to made it certainly From the progress already made it certainly will not take over two or three days more to rewill not take over two or three days more to re-move all the goods from the ruin. When they will be in shape to be sold, or how they are to be gotten rid of, is as yet only a matter of con-jecture. The insurance companies are unable to handle the stock, and the discosal of it will undoubtedly be left to the judgment of the

as before stated, a force of workmen are employed litting it up for business purposes, the alterations necessary being material. Yesterday morning the north half of the floor was cleared as if swept by a simoon, and 100 carpenters immediately began operations; and the progress they made was astonishing. As soon as the counters and shelves are up, the south half will undergo a transformation, and all the pagodas, small houses, etc., used by firms during the exhibition, will disappear and give place to receptacles for dry goods, carpets, etc. A roof of wood and giass will be put over the whole, from gallery to gallery, this being essential in order to allow of properly heating the place. Steam will be used, and the pipes will be delivered to-day.

"When do you expect to open?" said a reporter to Mr. Leiter.

"We will have a stock of goods in and open for business Monday morning," was the reply. And from the manner in which every one is being pushed and kept busy there can be no dout of the fact. Work at night will be necessary to accomplish the end. AT THE EXPOSITION BUILDING,

doubt of the fact. Work at night will be necessary to accomplish the end.

The building at the corner of State and Washington streets will be immediately repaired.

MR. M'KENZIE,
the Vice-President of the Singer Sewing-Machine Company the owners arrived in the diver-

the Vice-President of the Singer Sewing-Machine Company, the owners, arrived in the city yesterday morning. Field & Leiter had released the structure last Wednesday, but the fire in the evening vitiated the contract, for the reason that the building would have been untenantable when the lease began. Mr. McKenzie's object in coming was to learn whether they would reoccupy it if it was put in order for them. He had not seen any of the firm when a reporter interviewed him yesterday, but said the work of rebuilding would commence at said the work of rebuilding would commence as once, and it will be made as near fire-proof as it

once, and it will be made as near fire-proof as it is possible to make it.

INSURANCE.

The Insurance Committee on Retail Stock was at the Exposition Building all day, attending to the assortment of the goods saved from the fire. This work kept them busy all day, but it is expected that by this evening things will have been put in shape sufficiently to hold a consultation with Messrs. Field & Letter in reference to the discussed of the slayer. The principal question to be decided is, whether Messrs. Field & Letter will accept the damaged goods at a reasonable valuation, or whether the Underwriters' Committee shall dispose of them at public auction. The salvage on retail stock

ow estimated at about 20 per cent. Committee on Package Stock has not The Committee on Package Stock has not been able to make any headway as yet, owing to the chaotic condition which still prevails in the basement of the building where these goods were stored. It was expected that the salvage on package goods would be greater than on any other class, but, strange to say, this class will suffer the greatest loss, and the impression prevails now that the salvage will not amount to more than 15 per cent.

ore than 15 per cent.

Mr. McKenzie, Vice-President of the Singer Company, took attive steps towards the adjustment of the losses on the building. The fifteen companies who have no agencies in this city appointed Messrs. James M. Rankin, of New York, and John I. Covington of Circumst the company of the contract of the James M. Rankin, of New York, and John I. Covington, of Cincinnati, as a committee to look after their interests, and these gentlemen also arrived in the city yesterday. They held a consultation in the afternoon with the Chicago Committee, consisting of Messrs. S. H. Southwick and J. O. Wilson, Mr. McKenzie placed the policies in the hands of the Committee for adjustment, but action upon them was deferred until the plans and specifications of the building are received from New York. Col. Weekly, of Indianapolis, an able architect, was appointed to make estimates of what it will cost ing are received from New York. Col. Weekly, of Indianapolis, an able architect, was appointed to inake estimates of what it will cost to reconstruct the building. In this work Col. Weekly will be assisted by Architect F. Baumann, of this city. Mr. Walter K. Paye, of the Guardian Fire-Insurance Company of New York, and Mr. G. W. Savage, of the Columbia Insurance Company of New York, both of which companies have risks on the building, are also in the city to assist the Building Committee in its work.

PAUL A. THORPE.

AN OLD ACQUAINTANCE TURNS UP. A recent number of a Lawrence, Mass., news paper has considerable about a man by the name of Paul A. Thorpe, concerning whom consider able was written in Chicago prior to the fire. In those days Mr. Thoroe was a young man of about 30, who was in the employ of Hamlin & Hale as a salesman. He professed religious rinciples and held high rank in a Sunday-school of one of the prominent Chicago churches. The firm with which he was connected

principles and heid high rank in a Sunday-school of one of the prominent Chicago churches. If the torm is the straint of the prominent chicago churches of one of the prominent Chicago churches. The firm with which he was connected in or right to make any such donation, and led attention to the fact that the Board had used to require the contractors on the work give the county an indemnifying bond to meet he emergencies. He wanted the matter reduct the Committee on Public Buildings i Public Service, and it was finally so received.

NO COUNTY ATTORNEY.

AIR. Senne introduced a resolution looking to olishing the office of County Attorney, and ming the work of that officer over to the tree attorney, provided he would, if given assistant at \$3,000 per year, in place of the rk allowed him, obligate himself to perform legal work of the county, etc. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

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FIELD & LEITER.

OLD AND NEW.

There were two points where large crowds of opic were gathered yesterday. One was at northeast corner of State and Washington the old and the new stores of Field, Leiter & At both places workmen were busy, and a "bosses" were driving them as rapidly as an other as the proposition building the bosses "were driving them as rapidly as "houses" were all in favor of motion, of course, but they were sat down bady. The metion was lost by a vote of 7 to 6.

The Board the

small tradesmen about as much as he thought was safe, that the best thing he could do was to clear out. He accordingly left Lawrence, said he was going to Boston for a few days, and told the proprietor of the hotel where he was staying that he would have a check cashed when he got to Boston and send him the amount of his little bill. Until last week nothing was heard of him. It became known that he was in New York, detectives were placed on his track, a warrant was sworn out for his arrest, and the swindler was finally nabbed and brought back to Lawrence, evincing a willingness to accompany the officer to that place without a requisition. It looks as if the sharper would get his just deserts at lifst.

GEORGE S. BANGS. ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE FUNERAL.

The remains of the late Hon. George S the Pennsylvania & Eric Road, and will be taken to the family residence, No. 360 South Park avenue. The funeral services will be held at Christ Church, corner of Michigan avenue and Twenty-fourth street, at 11 o'clock a. m. The cortege will leave the house at 10:30. Bishop Cheney will officiate. The funeral train will leave Kinzie-Street Depot for Rosehill Cemetery at 1 o'clock p. m. The following-named gentlemen have been selected as pall-bearers: James P. Root, Emery A. Storrs, Amos T. Hall, Charles Fargo, M. J. Mc-Grath, Frank W. Palmer, Joel D. Harvey, Andrew Shuman, C. S. Squiers, James White, Charles Walsh, Frank Gilbert, Chi-E. White, Charles Walsh, Frank Gilbert, Chicago; the Hon. W. B. Allen, Aurora; Clark E. Carr, Galesburg; the Hon. R. H. Whiting, Peoria, Ill.; Col. A. C. Babcock, Canton, Ill.; the Hon. Lewis Steward, Plano, Ill.; Theodore N. Vail, Col. Miles V. Bailey, Washington; Thomas P. Cheney, Boston; Richard C. Jackson, New York; Capt. C. Jay French, Chicimati; Capt. W. B. Thompson, Toledo; Maj. Walter S. Hunt, St. Louis; H. R. Hobart, editor of the Raitroad Age, with which Mr. Bangs was connected, and Thomas B. Fargo, of the American Express Company. The Post-Office will be closed from 10:30 a.m.

to 1:30 p. m. to enable the employes to attend the funeral. The third morning delivery by carriers will be omitted.

THE COUNTY BUILDING. Assistant State's-Attorney Weber has, by the recent death of an aged uncle in Wisconsin, tailen heir to \$100,000 in ponds, cash, and real

estate. The official vote in the Fifth Commissi District is: Wheeler, 1,002; Guenther, 898; Hogan, 583. Wheeler's majority, it will be

seen, over Guenther is 104. Holden's "experts" are to report on Sex ton's brick Thursday. Whether they are delaying their report to give Sexton a chance to make up the deficiency claimed by Fitzgerald or not

is not known. The indictments which have been pending for some time against Contractor Hinsdale and his cierk were yesterday set aside in the Criminal Court on the ground that a person could not be indicted on his own confessions.

Work on the Court-House is about to be sus pended for the winter, and steps are being taken to protect the work from the weather. The architect recommended yesterday as one of the means of protecting the iron beams in the building, that they be given a cost of metallic paint. He ought to have gone further in his recommendation and had the beams in the yard also painted. The Canvassing Board did some good work

The Canvassing Board did some good work yesterday, and another such day will complete the count. All of the city was finished and the Towns of Calumet, Hyde Park, Thornton, and Worth. The ballot-loox of the Fourth Precinct of Hyde Park was missing, but, barring this, Mr. Wheeler, candidate for Commissioner, was found to have a majority of 194. The official result will be announced to-day, doubtless. The Grand Jury yesterday considered the case of the notorious Garritys for their recent treatment of Dowling at "The Store." A true bill was found against the gain for attempted may have gard less for seconds with intent to kill. was found against the gain for actempted may-bem, and also for assault with intent to kill. The indictments will be returned to-day. Noth-ing further was done in the West Park case, but one of the "expert" accountants was on hand and was told that he could have a hearing probably Friday.

very little was done in the Criminal Court yesterday. The case of George Eager, Jennie Love, and Isaac Meyer, indicted for receiving stolen property, was continued on account of the sickness of Eager. Some weeks ago, it will be remembered, Tennie Davenport robbeit a Granger on Fourth avenue of \$1,400, and these parties were indicted for receiving the same. Tennie has since pleaded guilty to the charge, and will appear against the trio.

Some months ago, James Lynch, of the Town of Evanston, was brought over to the Criminal Court to answer to a charge of selling liquor without a license. He escaped from the officer without a license. He escaped from the omeer on leg-bail by jumping out of a window, but since then has been tried and acquitted. The plaintiffs, the Trustees of the town, moved for a new trial, but Judge Farwell overruled the motion, whereupon they appealed to the Appellate Court, got a new trial, and yesterday the papers came to the Criminal Court. Lynch is expected along eyery day. expected along every day.

The idea has become pretty general that when The idea has become pretry general that when the Board recently adjusted salaries the Sheriff was allowed three more balliffs, and that individual has had nothing but trouble since. The idea is a mistaken one, and comes of the fact that a year ago the number of bailiffs was reduced to six, and a few weeks later increased to nine upon an order of Court. The Sheriff wants it distinctly understood that he has no vacancies, and is not likely to have any very soon. He needs more bailiffs to do his work, but, retrenchment being the watchword, there is no probability that they will be allowed him. is no probability that they will be allowed him

The struggle for the Chairmanship of the new The struggle for the Chairmanship of the new Board still goes bravely on. The contestants are Messrs. Senne and Ayars. The former is apparently unconcerned as to the result, and all he has to say is that if he gets a majority of the votes he will accept. The latter is active, but denies that he is counting on Democratic votes to elect him, or that he is making any piedges, etc. He and Mr. Fitzgerald are to meet to-day to talk the matter up, however. All of the Republicans except Ayars and Burling, as has already been noticed, have stated that they would support Senne for the place, and, if they keep support Senne for the place, and, if the in the faith, it is difficult to see how Ayars ort Senne for the place, and, if they keep elected except by the Democrats.

THE CITY HALL

There were 124 deaths last week, of which 9 were from scarlet fever, 10 from convulsions, 14 by consumption, 7 by croup. During the

week 1,174 persons were vaccimated. The Comptroller yesterday issued revenue warants amounting to \$135, and redeemed popular laon certificates amounting to \$10,000. The persson who took the revenue warrants was once a depositor in the Fidelity Savings Bank, and the money-\$175-is his share of the recent 10 per cent dividend of the assets of that defunct in stitution. He wisely concluded that city paper was a safer investment than a savings bank ac ount book.

The Mayor yesterday revoked the saloon-license of Frank Noelte, keeper of a saloon at No. 125 North Clark street. The allegation is that Noelte kept women about his basement wine-saloon, and was guilty of enticing young girls to become inmates of his and other similar disreputable dens of debauchery. The revocation will prove gratifying to the residents of North Clark street and the North Side in general, who are about to request the Mayor to deal in like manner with several other "basement wine-saloons" on the same street.

About the middle of support 1278, Others

ment wine-saloons" on the same street.

About the middle of summer, 1876, Officer Samalsky, acting under instructions from his Captain, arrested a peddler who had no peddler's license. Samalsky had no warrant for the arrest, and the peddler then caused the officer's arrest on a capias, and his incarceration in the County Jail. He also commenced a suit for heavy damages sustained by the malicious arrest. The case has been on trial in the Superior Court since last Friday. The jury went out about 3 o'clock yesterday, and ten minutes thereafter returned with a verdict of not guilty and nothing for damages. City-Attorney Tuthili has Samalsky's hearty thanks.

Mayor Heath. Chief Fire-Marshal Renner

hill has Samalsky's hearty thanks.

Mayor Heath, Chief Fire-Marshal Benner, Chief of Police Hickey, Ald. Kirk, Chairman of the Council Committee on Fire and Water, and Ald. Stewart, Chairman of the Committee on Police, met yesterday afternoon at Chief Hickey's office, and by the election of Mayor Heath as President, Ald. Kirk as Treasurer, and Comptroller Farwell as Secretary, organized the managing Board of the Police and Fireman's And Society according to the act of the General Assembly entitled "An act for the relief of disabled members of the Police and Fire Departments in cities and villages," in force July 1, 1877. Upon motion, Ald. Kirk and Stewart and Chief Benner were appointed a committee to draw up rules and regulations necessary for the management of the Reseal Uncommended. d Chief Benner were appoint draw up rules and regulation

ANNOUNCEMENTS

The managers of the Home for the Friendless are requested to meet at the Home to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. A meeting of ladies actively interested in Christian work will be held in Bible Work Room, off Lower Farwell Hall, at 10 o'clock a.

m. to-day.

The elocutionist, Alfrel P. Burbank, will give a reading at Union Park Congregational Church this evening at 8 o'clock. Organ selections by Prof. Louis Falk. Tickets, 25 cents, to be had at the door.

W. O. Lattimore will lead a Gospel temperance meeting in Lower Farwell Hall at 7:30 this evening. George Quinan will lead the noonday prayer-meeting in Lower Farwell Hall to-day. Subject: "Jesus Wept." Greene Smith and Tom Stagg will shoot at 100 pigeons each at Dexter Park this noon, thir-ty yards rise and eighty yards boundary, five ground traps, English rules. A sweepstakes will be shot after the match is over.

CRIMINAL.

Yesterday's accident record has James Kenney at his home, No. 339 Fulton street, with a roken leg, the result of rough play with a companion; and Fred Zuker at 535 Loomis street with a badly crushed leg, having been caught in the machinery at Ritchie & Rush's picture frame

Minor arrests: William Nash, larceny of a orse and buggy from Otto Busch, of No. 909 Polk street; Mollie Moore, larceny of \$20 from Mary Stewart, of 483 Clark street; J. S. Mary Stewart, of 483 Clark street; J. S. Cribb, larceny of clothing from D. C. Cooney, a pawnbroker doing business at No. 84 Halsted street; James Kellev, larceny of a clothes-wringer from Henry Foreman, of No. 123 North Wells street; Matthew Manhatton, larceny of a horse from J. H. Stewart, of No. 109 Fourteenth street; Grace Hanchett and Julia Musdah, larceny of a lot of silverware from the house of Ben Cleaves, in the Village of Lake View. Dan Kellogg, a gambler driven out of the

Dan Kellogg, a gambler driven out of the West Division, thought to start a business at No. 79 Dearborn street. About noon vesterday "Sitting Bull" and "Rain-in-the-Face," sometimes known at their own firesides as Officers Riordan and Moloney, swooped down upon the gamblers and took them to the Armory. They procured ball, and last night they opened up shop as usual. The same officers were again about, and they were once again lodged at the Armory. This time they had some difficulty in procuring bail. They gave the names of Dam Kellogg, George Smith, Albert Carr, James Newman, Kobert Berdan, William Wnitlow, John Davidson, and James McPherson. dePherson.

William Whitlow, John Davidson, and James McPherson.

Justice Summerfield yesterday held the following: Walter Eismann, larceny of a watch and chain from V. T. Kenney, of No. 3 Washington street, \$500 to the Criminal Court; Patrick Grant, larceny of clothing from J. T. Dickson, of No. 1460 Prairie avenue, \$1,000 to the Criminal Court; assaulting Officer M. B. Atwell, \$1,000 additional; Michael Marrow, assaulting and trying to rob Martin Hogan, of No. 632 Twenty-fifth street, as the latter emerged from a hall-way at No. 1608 Halsted street, \$1,000 ditto; Joseph Lagrotto, assaulting and brutally beating his wife Bessie, \$600 ditto; Charles Holmes, William Falmer, Charles Meyer, Frank Roe, Edward Hart, James Thompson, thirty days each; Charles Stellie, snatching a pocket-book from Mrs. F. S. Haley, of No. 291 Wabash avenue, \$100 fine. Justice Morrison held Charles Ayger in \$300 to the Criminal Court for the larceny of money from his mother; Eddie Vine, burgiary of M. Condon's house, No. 499 West Twelfth street, C. H. McCov, No. 705 Monroe street, \$1,000 on each charge to the Criminal Court; Frank Sweeney, three months in the House of Correction. Frank Sweeney, three months in the House

SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK. The Board of Trustees met yesterday afteroon in the Village Hall. All members present. An engrossed ordinance for laying tile pipe sewer in rear of Drexel boulevard from Maple to Brook street was passed, Messrs. Mitchell and Clark voting against it.

Henry Gante, after four or five attempts, was appointed special policeman for Forty-first appointed special policeman for Forty-first street and Bowen avenue.

The proprietor of the old St. Julien, William Moxon, has been twice arrested for selling liquor without license, and his case has been tried before Justice Gansel, who, although proof was positive, has let the defendant off on his paying costs. The Board felt like holding an indignation meeting, and it is understood that the man will be again arrested when proof can be obtained. And taken rested when proof can be obtained, and taken before a Justice who does not look out especial-

ly for the costs.

A petition for sidewalk which was discussed.

the town.

The Board then adjourned.

The petitions for an election at which to vote for a City Government were not presented, only a few of them being brought in. About 200 names are on the petitions collected, which is nongh to call the election. mongn to can the election.

The following are the benefits of City Government as set forth in the petition:

First—The election of township and city officers

First—The election of township and city officers will occur on the same day, and save the expense and annoyance of the township election, which, under the village charter, occurs two weeks prior to the village elections.

Second—The city charter will end sectional strife, because, under the city form, two Aldermen are elected from each ward by the voters of the ward, while under the village form all of the Trustees may be elected from the same house or neighborhood by the voters.

Therd—Under the city form Aldermen are elected for two years, one-half each year, thus affording an opportunity for officers to gain experience and knowledge of our municipal affairs.

A meeting of the Session and Trustees of the Presbyterian Church will be held to-night. The

Presbyterian Church will be held to-night. The meeting is for the purpose of arranging for the introduction of the weekly system of contribu-tions in the church tions in the church.

CURRENT OPINION.

Mr. Evarts' Consuls report from all quarters a great readiness to consume American productions and manufactures if freights were as avorable as on the English and European stap This aspect of the case revives the projects of steamship subsidy, which are not liable, however, to find much encouragement in Congress. Mr. C. A. Washburne, in the last Penn Monthly, proposes that \$5,000,000 of the annual appropriation for the navy be spent in subsidizing any American steamships running between certain ports with whom it is desirable to build up a trade. It is certainly a very sensible suggestion, not new to our readers, that the \$22,000,000 laid cut in the navy annually is practically of no benefit to the country. But we apprehend that this amount might be taken off the tariff in a way which would do more for American commerce than any other eystem of subsidy. The relief of the country at large of taxation, and especially of those industries which produce for foreign consumption, and on which shipbuilding also is dependent, would be a benefit more healthy and equable in its influence than direct subsidy.—

Springfield (Mass.) Republican (Ind.).

That Cincinnati Convention was a murder. steamship subsidy, which are not liable, however,

That Cincinnati Convention was a murder That Cincinnati Convention was a murderour affair. Not only did it politically kill three
men, but it seems to have physically sain Morton
and mortally wounded Biaine. You have undoubtedly noted the frequency of Biaine's indispositions. Hardly a week passes that he is not confined to his house or his bed for a day or more, and it
has been repeatedly demonstrated that his nervous
syftem is completely shattered. Moreover, the
whole tone and aspect of the man is changed since
that—to him—terrible winter and spring of 1876.
Prior to that time Biaine was one of the most robust, hardy, and athletic men in Washington. His
flesh was firm as iron, the grip of his hand was
like a steel trap, quick and decisive, and the hand
itself was warn and elastic. His step was steady
and nis tread strong as the martial gait of a grendier.

But within the last sixteen march.

and his tread strong as the martial gait of a grenadier.

But within the last sixteen months Blaine has become an invalid. His friends and he himself may blimk the fact, but blinking does not alter it, and I confidently assert that Blaine is irremediably broken down. The old bronze has gone out of his complexion, given blace to a dull ashen hue which is haif pallid and half ghastly; his gait is slouchy and uneven; his hands are habitually cold, and the flesh is soft, flabby, and inelastic to the touch; his eyes, once so prominent and bright, are now leaden and sunk in their sockets, while the lower cyclids are olack and swollen. In short, Blaine has begun to bloat. There can be no doubt that his system presents a general decay, brought about by too great strain upon both his mental and physical faculties during the winter and spring of 1876. Into those few months Blaine crowded the work of years, and during them he suffered agony enough for a lifetime. He was compelled to fight the whole radical machine. Grant's Administration and all, inside his own party, and at the same time to resist a most determined and galling attack from the Democratic House. He organized a machine of his own inside the Republican party, and ran it against the Grant machine on the one hand sand the Bristow machine on the other. The Grant machine had money for its motive power and the Bristow machine on the blue book and by the power of a lively sense of favors to come. He took the hue

book and "organized" it by States as the Speaker organizes the committees of Congress. Every office on the list was allotted or promised, and "Blaine's Blue Book," with a name in manuscript ran into the dotted lines between the designation of every office and the amount of sa'ary attached to it, will one day be a rare historical curiosity.

APOLLINARIS WATER.

We have noticed during the past few months that many a word of praise has been given the Apollinaris Water, already recommended by the leading physicians of Europe and America for its virtues and superiority over all other mineral waters, and now we receive a copy of the London Itlustrated News of Sept. 29, 1877. containing an illustrated article descriptive of the spring and the water it gives forth, which is well worth attention. To give such of our readers as may not be able to obtain a copy of this paper, and see for themselve what the leading representative illustrated journal of the old country says of the Apollinaris, an idea of the extent to which the water is used in England, we quote the following: ''In 1875 6,000,-000 bottles were shipped to England, and in the month of June, 1877, alone, no less than 1,300,000 bottles were unloaded in London." The Apolli-naris Water is rapidly becoming popular in this

PULLMAN, HOTEL-CARS

are now running regularly between Chicago and Council Bluffs on the California express trains of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway. No other road runs Pullman hotel-cars, or any other form of hotel-cars, through between Chicago and the Mis-souri River. Ticket offices, 62 Clark street, under Sherman House. SAMUEL L. WHITE, OF PHILADELPHIA.

twenty leading dentists in this country as pur-chaser. Follow the crowd and you find the office. FRAGRANT AND DURABLE Dr. Price's Unique Perfumes are genuine ac extracts—fragrant and persistent.

the world renowned manufacturer of dental sup-plies, reports Drs. McChesny, of Chicago, equal to

What Woman Can Do. What Woman Can Do.

Miss Julia Smith, the elder of the Glastonbury sisters and the translator of the Bible, has
not allowed her literary tastes to interfere with
her housekeeping. She cooks and can make
carpets. Sixty years ago or so, she longed to
go to college, but as that could not be, she
studied with her father, who had been instructing several young men in Greek and Hebrew a
year before she entered his class. She not only
caught up with them; she quickly distanced
them. Her reason for studying these langranges was her lifelong desire to translate the
Bible.

Buck & Rayner's malt cough mixture is a simple emedy for adults and children.

MARRIAGES. McINTYRE-YOUNG-On Tuesday, Nov. 13, tt Calvary Church, Golden, Col., by the Rev. T. L. Bellam, Harry A. McIntyre, of Colorado Springs, and Marian Willard, only daughter of William B. Young, formerly of Chicago.

DEATHS.

BABCOCK—Sunday morning, Nov. 18, aged 77, Mrs. Diadamia, widow of Jared S. Babcock, and mother of R. F. Babcock, of Milan, Ill., and of Mrs. L. D. Parkes, of this city. Friends invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, No. 474 Fulton street, to-day at half-past 12 o'clock.

CONNORS—On the 18th. William Connors, brother of Edward Connors.

The funeral will take place to-day at 11 o'clock a.m., from his late residence, No. 392 South Cansl street, to St. Patrick's Church, thence oy carriages to Calvary.

rriages to Calvary.
Rochester and New York papers please DUTLER—The remains of the late John Butler, who was accidentally drowned at the Kinzie street bridge, will be buried from the Calvary Cemetery rault Wednesday morning, the 21st inst., at 11

CASSIDY—Nov. 19, Margaret E., daughter of Stephen and Ann Sexton, wife of James E. Cas-sidy, aged 41 years 5 months and 4 days. Funeral from late residence enue, by carriages to Calvary at 10 o'clock a. m. Wednesday, Nov. 21. Services at St. James Church.

MANCHESTER—Oct. 26, of consumption, at he residence of his father, Capt. Thomas Man-hester, Northeast Harbor, Me. George 16, Man-thester, late of this city and of Oak Park, Ill., ged 29 years.
TURNER-Lizze Turner, aged 14 years and 26 days.

Funeral will take place on Wednesday, 21st inst., at 2 o'clock, from residence, No. 234 Lasin street, by carriages to Graceland.

DUFFEY—On the 19th inst., at No. 61 East Eric treet, Ellen E. Duffey, wife of the late Martin Duffey, a native of Westport. County Mayo.

Notice of funeral hereafter. BLACKALL-On Sunday, Nov. 18. at the residence of his brother, William Blackall, aged 55

Funeral Tuesday at 1 o'clock from 559 Hubbardst. By carriages to Graceland. All friends are in-

Your Old Can be beautifully DYRD or CLEAKED and REPAIRED, at trifling expense. ExED, at trifling DYRD OF CAN ED, ATT ED

OIL-TANKS. WILSON & EVENDEN, OIL TANKS

AND SHIPPING CANS,
47 & 49 West Lake Street.
OHICAGO. HAIR GOODS. "SARATOGA WAVE."
Ladies who experience trouble with unbecoming hair, or hair that won't crimp, should wear one.
Found ONLY at Mrss. THOMPSON'S, 210 Wabash-av.

CONFECTIONERY. CANDY CELEBRATED throughout the Union—expressed to all parts. 1 B and upward at 25, 40, 60c per B. Address orders GUNTHER. Confectioner, Chicago. AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO., TUESDAY'S SALE, General Household Furniture

ELISON, POMEROY & CO. Turkish Rugs.

SPECIAL SALE. At our Stores, 78 & 80 Randolph-st., Wednesday Morning, Nov. 21, at 10 o'clk. An Entirely New Invoice

REAL TURKISH PERSIAN RUGS,

In Medium, Large, and Extra Large Sizes—choicest and latest patterns.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO. MORTGAGE SALE,

By T. E. STACY, Agent. Wednesday, Nov. 21, at 10 a. m., at Fidelity Warehouse, corner of VanBuren-st. and Third-av.
The entire contents of large saloon, 1 Bar and back, Bar-room Stove, Mirrors, Chairs, Tables, Glassware, Cooking Stoves, Lamps, &c., &c., 1 Staffed Bear, 2 Byliard Tables, Balls, Cues, &c., Sale positive. Fry chance. Mortgages foreclosed and property disposed of to best advantage.

T. E. STACY, Agent, 146 Dearborn-st.

Original and Standard Manufactures. OFFICE AND FACTORY. Nos. 64. 66. 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 80 & 82 Washington-12, E.Y.

BABBITT'S BEST SOAP

BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP

BABBITT'S SOAP POWDER.

YEAST POWDER BABBITT'S

BABBITT'S

SALERATUS BABBITT'S CREAM TARTAR

Warranted free from all impurities. The housewift can rely upon it. Trial package sent free on receipt of 75 cents. BABBITT'S

A pure concentrated alkalt, double the strength of THE PROPRIETOR will give an ounce of

For Sale by all Dealers. AUCTION SALES. By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

REGULAR TRADE SALE DRY GOODS Tuesday, Nov. 20, 9:30 a. m.

This sale will be especially attractive in Knit Goods, Gloves, Mittens, Shirts and Drawers, Hata and Caps, Ladies' Pants and Vests. Hosiery, &c. G. P. GORE & CO., Auctra. AUCTION SALE OF

BOOTS & SHOES,

Wednesday, Nov. 21, at 9:30 a. m. Manufacturers are calling for money and we shall make our first Clear-ing Sale of all kinds of desirable Fall Goods on the above date; our stock includes the Sucker Boots, Phila., N. York, Newark, and Rockester goods in large assortment also full lines of Eastern goods. Sale without reserve. Catalogue ready Monday. Call and examine before buying.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-ev On Thursday, Nov. 22, at 9:30 O'Clock, HULIDAY GOUDS!

large stock of Imported China Goods, Vases, pilet Sets. Fancy Bottles, Etc. ELECANT FURNITURE. Parlor Suits, new styles, Fine Chamber Sets, Elegant Easy Chairs and Patent Rockers, Walnet Bedsteads and Bureaus, Lounges, Book-Cases, Wardrobes, Sideboards, Marble-Top Tables, Marble-Top Hall-Trees, Cane Seat Chairs, Parlor and Office Deaks, Brussels and Wool Carpets.

G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE Fine Parlor and Chamber Suits, Velvet and

Brussels Carpets, Household Goods,

Piano, &c., &c., AT STORE 79 & SI STATE-ST. TUESDAY MORNING, Nov. 20, at 10 o'clock. ALSO AT 12 O'CLOCK M., et Shelving, 6 Show Cases on Iron Stands, Walnut Par WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctionsers. THURSDAY'S TRADE SALE, NOV. 22

DRY GOODS, WOOLENS, CLOTH-ING, BOOTS, SHOES, ETC., At our salesrooms, 118 and 120 Wabsah-sv. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auction Fine Custom-Made Clothing.

FROM A NEW YORK MERCHANT TAILOR AT AUCTION, HURSDAY, Nov. 22, at 11 o'clock, on second floor 18 and 120 Wabash av. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Austra. REGULAR SATURDAY SALE. FURNITURE, STOVES, CARPETS,

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

THIS DAY, at 9% o'clock a. m., at our salesroom, in and 120 Wabash-av.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Anctioneers. By RADDIN & CLAPP, Largest Sale Yet of BOOTS, SHOES & RUBBERS,

TUESDAY, BANKRUPTSTOCK

Particulars Sunday.

RADDIN & CLAPP.
83 and 85 Wabash By HODGES, MORRISON & CO. Tuesday, Nov. 20, at 10 A. M.,

Will be sold the Entire Contents of a 10-Rose No. 212 Dearborn, Corner Chicago-Av., Consisting of an elegant to of Funitare, and Household goods: MAGNIFICENT PARLOR SET, English Body Brussels and Ingrain Carpus, Frest Plate Mirrors, 8-foot Pier, Extension Table, Choise Berlin Chromos, Elegant Vienna Time-legulates, 7%-OCTAVE UPRIGHT GRAND PLANO.
Sale positively opens Monday.

By HENRY & HATCH, Nos. 58 and 60 Lake-st.
TUESDAY, Nov. 20, at 1 o'clock sharp, we shall a 1,000 CASES
BOOTS & SHOES, and a full tine of Rubbers. Sale without reserva-

By ROSENFELD & MUNZER, SPECIAL SALE
5 MORNING, AT 10 O'CLOCK SHAI
10:00 CAN be had in salesroom.
BUSKNFKLD & MUNZER, Asciss

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New and at lower p than ever determined Retail Stoc

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